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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 249 BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

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Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Oct. | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov | DONGOLA | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DEVANHA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA | MALOJAx | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, 1925 | EVANHA | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 3rd Jan | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DEVANHA | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 27th ,, | DEVANHA@ | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA @ | | 8943 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 2nd May | DONGOLA | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 9th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 16th ,, | DELTA | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 30th ,, | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second ,, ,, | 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 31st Oct. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA | 8,303 |
| 12th Dec. 1925 | MARGHA | 8,258 |
| 1st Jan. | BOYNE* | 4,745 |
| 22nd ,, | NARINGA* | 6,607 |
| 19th Feb. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 5th March | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 19th ,, | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA | 8,986 |
| 16th ,, | MATIANA | 8,965 |
| 30th ,, | MASULA* | 7,261 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia via |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN | 6,080 | MONGOLIA |
| 9th Dec 1925 | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA |
| 6th Jan. | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MOOLTAN. |
| 3rd Feb. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MALOJA |
| 17th ,, | SICILIA | 6,813 | KHYBER |
| 17th Mar. | SARDINIA | 6,684 | CATHAY |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Oct. | BARJORA | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports |
| 24th ,, | VARSOVA | Busreh viaKarachi. |
| 25th ,, | CHAKLA | Karachi viaKathiawar. |
| 27th ,, | VITA | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 29th ,, | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | Steamer | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Oct. | HYMETTUS | Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokushima Maru. | K.Fukuda | 5976 | 22nd Oct. | 31st Oct. |
| *Tamba Maru. | J Fujisawa | 594 | 30th ,, | 11th Nov. |
| Morioka Maru. | S. Kameyama. | 4469 | 17th Nov. | 1st Dec. |
| Ceylon Maru. | T. Yamamoto. | 4905 | 9th Nov. | 13th ,, |
| Hakodate Maru. | S. Tokunaga. | 5303 | rd Dec | 17th ,, |
| Toba Maru. | S. Shibutami. | 6995 | 16th . | 30th ,, |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 207 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 324 | 240 | 140 | 128 |
| Kobe | 670 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 52 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Altai Maru | M. Meguro | 7772 | 7th Oct. | 21st Oct. |
| Sumatra Maru | Y. Saito | 5863 | 11th Oct | 25th ,, |
| Shunko Maru | T. Konishi | 6771 | 26th Oct. | 9th Nov. |
| Amur Maru | M. Sekijo | 7770 | 10thNov. | 20th ,, |
| Alps Maru | .... | 7790 | 25thNov. | 11th Dec. |

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
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P O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 870.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
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INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. YEARLY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year | 66,00,000 |
| 2. Policies actually issued during the year | 50,50,000 |
| 3. Annual income exceeds | 12,00,000 |
| 4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 | 2,00,00,000 |
| 5. Accumulated Fund | 50,00,000 |
| 6. Claims paid about | 38,00,000 |

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
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K. C. VIDYARTHI.

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Modan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Weltevredon |

SUB-AGENTS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,40,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

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SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN."
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—
Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re 1/- or /8, per month
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY
29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATT.,
Actg. Manager
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
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A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experience, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Hari-singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR. A20772

RS. 5,000 FIVE THOUSAND)- Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi. A T

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OLIVER NO. 9.—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New. Packed in the Manufacturer's original Cases. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write, I. V. VYAS, 97-B, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8. Telephone 41117. G 209

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY in working order. Apply Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G 226

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—REDUCED PRICES.—Good Opportunity for wholesale Buyers.—Hand-made Khadi, Dosutee, Chaddars, shirtings and suitings, Honeycomb and Turkish and Bath Towels, Durees, Farsh, Woollen Blankets, of all sizes and kinds, manufactured in Gwalior, can be had at lowest rates. Special rates for big orders. Trial orders solicited—Apply to JAILOR, Central Jail Gwalior. A. G. WAGLE, For I. G. Prisons, Gwalior State. T 20975

## EDUCATIONAL.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, near Grant Road Station stood First in India on 6 occasions in London Commercial Examinations with 3 prizes. Last date of admission is 23rd October. Morning or night classes according to student's individual convenience. All subjects taught by PRINCIPAL BANAJI, 19 years' teaching experience. M R236

LEARNING MEANS EARNING—SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING (New rapid method 2 months' courses) ACCOUNTANCY, LAW BANKING, Economics, Auditing, English Literature, French, Matric and Cambridge Courses. All subjects are taught by Lantern Lectures just out from England. Enrolement for L. C. C., C. C. S., I. B. and all commercial Examinations. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand Speed Classes. Apply, The PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Cooper Mansion, Corner Grant Road. M R 231

## PROFESSION.

### FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 80 per month with previous experience of Building work, for six months, on Byadgi Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 31-10-1924.

T. N. KHATAVKAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Byadgi.
18th October, 1924. 20977

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM AND PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have resolved to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent to Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's books on the 20th October 1924.

Notice is hereby given that this Dividend will be paid as above from and after 25th October 1924.

By Order of the Board.
(Sd.) OAKLEY BOWDEN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
20959

## MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER CLAUSE (B) OF SECTION 141 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 AS AMENDED UPTO 1ST APRIL, 1923.

THE undersigned hereby notifies that in that portion of the City which constitutes Mahim Ward as defined in Schedule B to the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 as amended upto 1st April, 1923, sufficient water is available from Municipal Water Works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all premises which are situate not more than 500 feet from the Municipal Water Works in the following places:—

Viz: Upper Mahim, Bhendy Bunder, Mahim Station Road.

The undersigned also notifies that pursuant to Sections 140 and 141 of the said Act, the water tax will (subject to the provisions of Section 169 of the same Act) be levied as from 1st day of October, 1924, in respect of all such premises whether connected by means of communication pipes with any Municipal Water Work or not.

Owners of such of the said premises as are not already so connected can see plans and obtain information as to the precise position of the Municipal Water Works on application at the Office of the Hydraulic Engineer.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 1-10-1924. 20973

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 27th, 28th and 29th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th October, 1924. 20969

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., will be held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on the 24th day of October 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when the subjoined resolution which was unanimously passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of October, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75/- each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15/- each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4,00,000 further shares of Rs. 15/- each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 15/- per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75/- each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75/- should have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15/- each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash; thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30/- per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15/- on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 36-8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company, which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 4,00,000 shares when issued as aforesaid shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."

Dated this 20th day of October, 1924.

By Order of the Board.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
20980 Agents.

### LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 631, in respect of 5 shares Nos. (1) 2566, (2) 5472, (3) 5860, (4) 6042, (5) 6562 of the Pearl Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Shamjee Nanjee Lulan has been LOST or MISLAID, any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company, at their Registered office, Currimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim, in respect, thereof.

(Sd.) THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.
Currimbhoy House,
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
R229

### PUBLIC LECTURE ON POPULATION PROBLEM.

DR. ROSS, Professor of Sociology, Wisconsin University, will deliver a public lecture on "Population Problem" in the Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1924, at 6 p.m. Prof. K. T. SHAH will preside and after the lecture, the lecturer will be glad to answer questions.

By Order,—
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 20th October, 1924. 20979

### NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RY., CO.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of the Railway Company's Steam Launch at Broach. Only those who are certificated under the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917 need apply. Applicants should state salary required and send copies of testimonials to the Undersigned.

H. F. DORAN,
Executive Engineer,
Baroda Division.
20965

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by my client Mr. BALKRISHNA PADMAN BHOIR, of Panju, in favour of KRISHNAJI RAMCHANDRA LELE, of Bhayandar, in or about the year 1917, has been this day CANCELLED by my said client. The public is therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Krishnaji Ramchandra Lele as my clients such constituted Attorney. Anybody dealing with him as such will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of October, 1924.

Shilotri Bank Buildings,
Tamarind Lane, Fort.
VRAJLAL A JANI.
Vakil, High Court
And Valik for Mr. Balkrishna Padman Bhoir. 20972

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2042 of 1924.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 19th day of June, 1924.
Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. MANGOOMAL JESSASING, a firm, of Merchants, doing business as Shroffs at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) DAMODAR SADASHIV DONGRE, (2) SHRIDHAR SADASHIV DONGRE, (3) VINAYAKRAO SADASHIV DONGRE, (4) SHIVAJI DAMODAR DONGRE, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, (5) MADHUSUDAN SHRIDHAR DONGRE, (6) PRABHAKAR GANGADHAR DONGRE, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, Ramchandra Khanderao Ghooghe, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort, being the members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business in the name firm and style of Sadashiv Laxman Dongre and Sons, at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
SHRIDHAR SADASHIV DONGRE,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 5,000 for Principal due to them by the defendants at the foot of a Promissory Note, dated 10th day of March, 1924, for Rs. 5,000 costs of the suits and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent till payment of which a copy is here o annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of June, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The day 17th of Sept., 1924.

True Copy.
DIPCHAND B. SHAH.
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.

Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Ex: "A" being copy of the Promissory Note, dated 10th March, 1924.

115
18/3022. MORESHWAR MAHADEV.
Rs. 5,0.0 Due 23-5-1924.
Bombay, 10th March, 1924.

Hundi.
Four Rupees eight annas.
India.
Rs. 4 Ans. 8.

(71) Seventy-one days after date we promise to pay to Mangoomal Jessasing or order the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand only for value received.

Sadashiv Laxman Dongre and Sons.
Tardeo Road, Jaijalwadi.
Bombay, 7.
Dipchand Gokuldas & Co.,
Brokers.
Telephone No. 22369.
(On the back).
No. 1841. Bombay, 11-2-1924.
Issued to Messrs. Dipchand Gokuldas and Co., at Dhobi Street by Mr. U. R. Shroff.
Hundi Rs. 4-8-0.
C. K. MASTER.
Stamp Vendor.
Pay the Bank of India, Ltd., or order
i. e. Mangoomal Jessasing.
Received payment.
For the Bank of India, Limited,
C. DON BRIGAN.
P. Manager.

Sadashiv Laxman Dongre and Sons

20976

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI FELT CAPS AND HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

BY direction of the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers Notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY, the 27th day of November, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court Bombay, to make a call on all the contributories of the said Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 50 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such a call.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. 20974

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

GANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, Low Level, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,800 square yards according to the Conveyance dated 19th April, 1884, and 1,840 square yards or thereabouts according to Cadastral Survey, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 36, New No. 13536, Old Survey No. 102 New Survey No. 7015, Cadastral Survey No. 321 Tardeo Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3789 (1) and 3789 (2) Street No. 603 and 603A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East North and West by the property of Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Co., and on or towards the South by Falkland Road Low Level.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 20835

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 LARGE STEEL DRUMS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Asphalt Plant situated at Love Grove Pumping Station.

About 400 empty Steel Drums.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 485 KEGS WHITE PAINT.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following:—

256—Kegs White paint each 26 lbs.
124—Kegs White paint each 18lbs.
62—Kegs White paint each 18lbs.
43—Kegs White paint each 26lbs.
1—Case Machinery parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 4369 of 1921, Sonubai v/s. Ganesh, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, a few minutes' walk from the Mahim Railway Station. The property will at first be attempted to be sold in one lot, but if a proper price is not realized on such sale in a single lot, the same will be sold in suitable plots of various dimensions as per plan living with the Auctioneers which will be available for inspection from 3rd November 1924.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road outside the Fort of Bombay near Mahim Station New Survey No. 97 area 7115 square yards bearing G Ward Nos. 5826, 5827, 5828 (1) and Street Nos. 302, 303, 304 and 304A, bounded on the East by the property of Gabriel Dias and partly by that of Dinanath Vthoba, West by the property of Karsondas Liladhar and partly by that of Nathu Velji North by Public Road and South by the property of Dhondoo Narayan and partly by that of Karsondas Liladhar, the said property is popularly known as Mulekar's Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply after 3rd November 1924 to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PARCELS OF CLOTH, EMBROIDERED LACES, ESSENCES FOR SOAPS, GAMES, SUCCOTINE, PEARL NECKLACES, FOUNTAIN PENS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

One large lot of Parcels containing cloth, embroidered laces, Ties, Socks, Ribbons, Pearl Necklaces, Essences for soaps, games, succotine, colours, Fountain Pens razors, Cigarettes papers, Boot laces, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Indentor party concerned.

50 crates each one gross soda bottles of 10 ozs.

50 crates each one gross soda bottles of 12 ozs.

By order of the Office concerned:

60 crates each half gross soda bottles of 10 ozs.

20 crates each half gross soda bottles of 6 ozs.

9 crates each half gross soda bottles of 14 ozs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BUNDLES GALVD. BARBED WIRE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of Messrs Muzumdar & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. India Import & Export Co., the following:—

Ex-S.S. "Birkenfels."

200 Bundles each 56 lbs. galvd-Barbed Wire 12G.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st October 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

30 Bdls. Galvd. Iron tubes; Window glass-sheets; Iron sleepers; China clay; Rly. material; Glass tumblers; Bundle Tumba (Musical Instrument) 27C/s match splints; Musical Instrument part; Shoes, woollen apparels; 98 bags Samoodher fins, 49 Bdls. steel sheets; 5 Bdls. F.sh plates; Paper trays; Boiler parts; Glass sticks; Colour tables; Operating chair; 200 Bricks; Surgical instrument and appliances; Beer, Gold sticks; Advertising matter; Rain-coats; (Provisions) 5 C/s Spirit Warnish lying at Sewree about 25 cart loads loose Chunam lying at Mahim Bunder. 1 C/s Celluloid watch guards lying at Powder Works Bunders.

MENESSE & CO.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEOJI AND OTHERS, RICH TAPESTRY LINED, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, FANCY CABINETS, LIBRARY BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, OLIVER TYPEWRITER, GRAMOPHONE, MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, CARPETS, SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opp. White House at Labournam Road, Gamdevi, very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich silk tapestry lined, Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room Cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Oliver typewriter, Gramophone, carpets, electric lamps, marble figures, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, glass, crockery, plateware, etc.

Property of J. R. Nicolson, Esq., and others.

MISTRY AND CO.,

### CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE GODREJ'S SAFE ETC. ETC.

Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public action on Thursday the 23rd instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Ahmedabad House next to Grand Hotel at Bellard Pier, the valuable office furniture such as, roll top writing table, office tables, chairs, file cabinets, glass and panel door cupboards, chesterfield chairs, cash boxes, typewriter Copying press, Godrej's safe, samples of piece goods, hardware etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. Banks Bros. and others.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 26th INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT NO. 210, BELLASIS ROAD, OPP. BYCULLA CLUB IN THE BUNGALOW OF MR. DAJI ABAJI KHERE, OF ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, BRESE-ALAUR BENJAMIN DEWJI CHANJI WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS WELL-KNOWN MAKERS CABINET, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ITALIAN MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, PADESTALS, BRONZE FIGURES WITH ELECTRIC FITTINGS, LIFE SIZE MODELS LIONS, RICH TABLE ORNAMENTS AND CHINAWARE ELECTRIC HALL CHANDELIERS, CHIMING TABLE CLOCKS, RICH GARDEN FLOWER POTS GARDEN FURNITURE "HUPMOBILE" 7 SEATER 4 CYLINDER MOTOR CAR ETC., ETC.

By the order of kumarani Kuntala T. Rikh of Tajpur Estate United Provinces, Messrs Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Sunday, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts Bresslaur Benjamin, Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other well known makers comprising of square dining table, morroco seat armchairs and mirrors back side Boards, dinner wagons, glass plate cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames rich Chinawares, rich upholstered hall drawing room suites made to order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestary lined sofa cabinets silk Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and chairs revolving chairs artistic Italian Marble statues figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers venetian glass wall candlebras, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks sweet toned cottage pianos, cabinet gramophone with records, folding harmonium, life size lion models, mahoganized single and double bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, engravings, garden Benches table, rich garden pots, majolica flower stands, Milner's and Godrej's safes on stands Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car etc., etc.

P.S.—The Motor car will be put for sale at 5 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling Episodes. Each Episode is complete in itself—Each Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of excitement, packed with sensation, Breathless pursuits and hair-breath escapes—Thrill succeeds thrill with amazing rapidity.
To-Night To-Night
EPISODES 1 & 2
THE LAST SHOT
AND
THE SEETHING PIT
DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS PICTURE—EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL GRIP YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE AND A PLEASANT JOURNEY.
('Our GANG' Comedy).
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 4"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"MARY FIND THE GOLD"
With BETTY BALFOUR.
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
With EMMETT J. FLYNN.
EMPRESS THEATRE
To-Day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

The Management - CINE
MADELEINE
Presents
Victor Hugo Helperin's
"TEA WITH A KICK"
Served by A 27 STAR CAST
10 Prize Winning Beauties.
100 Holywood Heartbreakers.
The most daringly different Picture ever made.
The Most Beautiful Girls this side of India.
The most Dazzling Gowns.
The most brilliant Dance Novelties ever seen.
Come in and get your
"TEA WITH A KICK"
at The Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE
MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
Three shows daily commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10. Popular Prices.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
This week's programme
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s FILM
KALYAN KHAJANA
Time and Rates as Usual
NEXT SATURDAY
Majestic Film's Historical Film
SHAH JAHAN.


# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Feeble depression exists off Arakan wher heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula. It has been near general in Burma, excluding Tennasserim Bombay the Deccan and North Hyderabad an local in south Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one an a half inches; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab thirteen, Monywa and two Sholapur one.

Forecast. Increase in Southeast Bengal decrease in Bombay Deccan.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 19.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a. m 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches | 29.855 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 80.5 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. | 75.0 ,, |
| Dew Point .. .. .. .. | 72.3 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 77% ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 10 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | 86.1 ,, |
| Minimum .. .. .. | 75.6 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NW, ESE, WNW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. | 98 miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Oct. | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| M. | 20 | 3 | 19 | 25 | 4 | 20 | 9 | 39 | 21 | 2 |
| | | 14 | 58 | 23 | 8 | | 21 | 12 | 19 | 2 |
| Tu. | 21 | 4 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 28 | 21 | 5 |
| | | 16 | 7 | 23 | 2 | | 22 | 30 | 19 | 10 |
| W. | 22 | 5 | 33 | 24 | 8 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 20 | 11 |
| | | 17 | 51 | 23 | 2 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Th. | 23 | 7 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| | | 19 | 27 | 23 | 11 | | 14 | 1 | 20 | 0 |
| F. | 24 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 39 | 19 | 6 |
| | | 20 | 35 | 25 | 1 | | 14 | 44 | 18 | 11 |
| Sat. | 25 | 8 | 50 | 26 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 40 | 18 | 10 |
| | | 21 | 19 | 26 | 5 | | 15 | 21 | 19 | 9 |
| Sun. | 26 | 9 | 32 | 27 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 27 | 18 | 1 |
| | | 22 | 3 | 27 | 9 | | 15 | 55 | 16 | 6 |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Oct. 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m., Sunset 6h 12m.
Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m., Sunset 6h 11m.
Oct. 25 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h 10m
Oct. 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Oct. 27 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h-37m. Sunset 6h-9m.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 20th October 1924. Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 20th October 1924, giving datea for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is damper than usual in the south of the province. Maximum temprature was below normal at Hissar and Delhi; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province and the minimum at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in south Rajputna.

Gujrat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humility is in excess at Neemuch and locally in defect in Kathiwar. Temprature was generally lower that usual in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and clear over north. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum at Saugor only.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri; the minimum was as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86 deg. point 1 (2 deg. below normal) and the lowest 75 deg. point 8 (1 below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.24 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.20in., Poona 0.86in., Sholapur 1.15in. and Aurangabad 0.60 in. Skies are moderately clouded in the neighbourhood of Poona and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal in the northwest of the Division Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, and in the Berars and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occured in southeast Madras. The principal amount that remains to be mentioned, is 0.18 in. at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Bombay Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th Oct. 1924 issued from Simla.

There has been an increase of rain fall in Deccan and the Central Provinces. It has been nearly generall in Upper Burma the west Central Provinces and Mysore, and local in Lower Burma. Central India West and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occured in south Bengal and southeast Madras.

The chif amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, Were.—Rangoon one and a half inches; Yamethin three; Shilleng one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Noukhali two.

## OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF OCT. 1924.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan | | 9.15 | 5.06 | +4.09 |
| Rawalpindi | | 23·86 | 22.88 | +0.98 |
| Lahore | | 14.38 | 15.05 | —0.67 |
| Hissar | | 10.27 | 11.61 | —1.34 |
| Ambala | | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi | | 30.02 | 22.96 | +7.06 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. | | 28.02 | 24.29 | +3.73 |
| Mainpuri | | 33.09 | 23.80 | +9.29 |
| Jhansi | | 38.99 | 33.74 | +5.25 |
| Cawnpore | | 44.82 | 33.10 | +1172 |
| Allahabad | | 38.03 | 35.76 | +2.27 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad | | .. | 2.30 | .. |
| Karachi | | 2.25 | 5.90 | —3.65 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer | | 32.43 | 18.54 | +1389 |
| Jaipur | | 40.02 | 21.87 | +2415 |
| Kotah | | 48.66 | 26.14 | +2252 |
| Mount Abu | | 65.83 | 58.16 | +7.67 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | | 7.20 | 13.59 | —6.39 |
| Dwarka | | 3.84 | 12.70 | —8.89 |
| Veraval | | 15.42 | 17.64 | —2.22 |
| Rajkot | | 23.81 | 25.12 | —1.31 |
| Bhavnagar Para | | 16.74 | 20.02 | —3.28 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat | 0.05 | 43.81 | 39.45 | +4.36 |
| Ahmedabad | | 24.27 | 27.66 | —3.39 |
| Deesa | | 29.90 | 23.56 | +6.34 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch | | 35.11 | 27.46 | +7.65 |
| Indore | | 37.00 | 30.86 | +6.14 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | | 56.93 | 50.68 | +6.25 |
| Saugor | | 38.91 | 41.84 | —2.93 |
| Hoshangabad | | 40.76 | 45.80 | —5.04 |
| Khandwa | | 38.25 | 27.34 | +1091 |
| Akola | | 34.09 | 28.10 | +5.99 |
| Amraoti | 0.14 | 27.82 | 29.49 | —1.67 |
| Nagpur | | 36.21 | 44.01 | —7.80 |
| Chanda | | 39.58 | 47.12 | —7.54 |
| Raipur | | 34.07 | 45.88 | —1181 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay | | 51.81 | 68.38 | —1657 |
| Ratnagiri | | 99.12 | 96.37 | +2.75 |
| Mormugao | | 87.87 | 88.26 | +0.38 |
| Karwar | | 115.21 | 112.54 | +2.67 |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon | 0.24 | 22.36 | 19.74 | +2.62 |
| Ahmednagar | 0.20 | 20.20 | 18.79 | +1.41 |
| Poona | 0.86 | 23.36 | 22.78 | —0.58 |
| Sholapur | 1.15 | 24.44 | 24.35 | —0.09 |
| Bijapur | .. | 12.98 | 16.57 | —3.59 |
| Belgaum | 0.04 | 45.78 | 42.22 | +3.56 |
| Hydrabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 0.60 | 21.30 | 24.09 | —2.79 |
| Nizamabad (Indr.) | .. | 50.84 | 36.40 | —5.56 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 26.64 | 26.64 | |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore | .. | 134.34 | 111.95 | +2339 |
| Calicut | .. | 136.96 | 94.76 | +4220 |
| Cochin | 0.04 | 132.06 | 81.78 | +5028 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo | .. | 41.90 | 28.49 | +1441 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. | 28.72 | 28.91 | +0.19 |
| Bellary | .. | 15.92 | 13.90 | +2.02 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 18.41 | 22.31 | —3.90 |
| Madras | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangalore | .. | 22.26 | 23.96 | —1.70 |
| Coimbatore | 0.18 | 24.63 | 9.83 | +1480 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | 13.19 | 16.51 | —3.32 |
| Negapatam | .. | 8.45 | 14.58 | —6.13 |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, October 20.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Maneckji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Long Cloth X Quality— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Diamond Chula per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Pahelwan per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Pebaney per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Baiance) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Black Check:— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Racheal | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Gahrun No. 5124:— | | | |
| Pearl | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Hindustan | 12 | 5 | 0 |


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# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct 20.

S S Ozarda, Robinson, Rangoon.
S S Mandala, Kitson, London.
S S Nagina, Maclean, Java.
S S Brala, Miller, Busreh.
S S British Sailor, Main, Abadan.
S S Soudan, Randell, Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.

S S Altai Maru, Migars, Kobe.

## LOADING.

Oct. 20.

Steamer Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Karapora for Durban.
Steamer Mandala for Antwerp.
Steamer Marie Maersk for Antwerp.
Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer Soudan for China and Japan.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Coy's China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 6696 tons, Captain G G Randell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo 80 passengers.

S S Altai Maru:—The O S K steamer Altai Maru 4897 tons Captain M Migors arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain T A Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain A G Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, 4090 tons, Captain A Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barala, 7899 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, October 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Hoogkerk, 3170 Calcutta 21/10 E D Sassoon and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 Clan Macquarie, 4083, Chittagong, 21/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 23/10, L Ed wardes Ltd.
5 Cl Harvard 4410, Karachi, 26/10, K N and Co.
7 Jalapa, 4386, New Tork, 20/10 Volkart Bros.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 29/10 M M and Co.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
13 Dictator 3149 Dunkirk 25/10 T M and Co.
15 Trehawke, 2686, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee 3634, N F N F T M and Co.
4 Varsova 1956, Basra 24/10, M M and Co.
5 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 22/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapaika 2630 R'goon 25/10 Scindia S N Co.
7 Gandara 3190, N F N F M M and Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 25/10, M M and Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 21/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, Rangoon, 24/10, M M and Co.
12 Dogra, 3218, Calcutta, 22/10 T M & Co.
14 Vita 1955, Karachi, 20/10 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, 21/10 M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar C/R Skuld 649 Bangkok, 21/10, F F Campbell and Co.
B P S Mandala 5190 Karachi 23/10 M M and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride due about 23rd October, Age J F Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 18th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 22nd October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.
Werdenfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.
Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokzushima Maru due about 22nd October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Morioka Maru due about 17th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hobsa Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

## RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th October, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 621 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 9530 Cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 16300 ,, |
| Rapeseed etc. .. .. .. | 2739 ,, |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 3654 ,, |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 467 ,, |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 308 ,, |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 1824 ,, |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 3294 ,, |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | Nil ,, |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 8401 ,, |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil ,, |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 1889 ,, |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 505 ,, |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil ,, |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 2413 ,, |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1856 ,, |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1587 Tons. |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 622
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 672
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 296
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49
London—Paris Frcs. 85.75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.10
London—Rome Liras 103.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange closed steady with sellers of T T on London at 1s. 6—3/32d.
" forward Rs. 14/10/6

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. | .. 1/6 31/32 |
| Bank demand .. .. | .. 1/6 1/8 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s .. | .. 1/6 13/32 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. | .. .. |
| American Dollars .. .. | .. 296 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | .. 162 1/2 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. | .. 232 1/2 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | .. 113 |
| Singapore .. .. .. | .. 156 1/2 |

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 3/8
Closing Tone o fSilver:—China selling little and Indian buying uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

| | |
|---|---|
| 11th Exchange on Belgium | 95.33 |
| 17th Exchange on Athens | 257.50 |
| 18th Exchange on Warsaw | 23.45 |

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
50 per cent Rentes 23 1/4

### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Oct. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16.88 |
| Christiania | 31.50 |
| Amsterdam | 11.49 |
| Switzerland | 23.38 |
| Belgium | 93.45 |
| Prague | 150.75 |
| Warsaw | 23.45 |

London, Oct. 18.

Exchange on London in Italy 102.91
New York, Oct. 18.
Demand Bills 4.48.75

### STOCKS., ETC.

London, Oct. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 5/8
Conversion Loan £78 11/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 7/8

### BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/14/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23/0/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23/1/—
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/1/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/4

London, Oct. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 92—4
Silver ready, d. 35—7
Silver forward, d. 35—7
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady. Price fell due to absence of buyers. We do not expect much further decline.
London Discounts:—
3 months 3—7/8 per cent.
6 months 4—5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Money:—
Call 2 per cent Nominal.
3 months 3 1/2 per cent Nominal
6 months 5 per cent Nominal
Tone of Money Market—Quiet

### GOLD.

Bombay, October, 20.

Ready:—23—1—0

| Vaida. Opening. Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Kartak 23-1-0 | 23-0-3 | 23-1 6 |
| Magsar 23-2-0 | 23-1-6 | 23 2-6 |

Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0—7—0
Magsar 0—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay Oct, 20.

Ready:—78—12 -0.

| Vaida. Opening. Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Asho 78-9-0 78-11-0 | 78-9-0 | 78-11-0 |
| Kartak 78-15-0 79-1-5 | 78-15-0 | 79-1-0 |
| Magsar 79-5-0 79-6-0 | 79-5-0 | 79-7-0 |

Taji Mandi.
Kartak 1—2—0
Magsar 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 20.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 18 points higher in New York futures. The market opened easier on some hedge selling but closed steady on trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points down. zThe decline was due to scattered hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 18th Instant as under:—
"Shorts nervous over storm news."
The American markets of late indicate very little fluctuations, prices practically moving within narrow limits and there is no special feature.

Our market is also featureless. The demand from Japan which was in evidence until quite recently has been checked owing to the adverse movement of the exchange. The danger of late rains is unfortunately the factor still to be considered and unless the rain fall should cease and a spell of dry and sunny weather set in, quality of the crops in several districts may seriously suffer, and prices may easily push upward.

Owing to a small recovery in New York futures the Marwari Baza r opened this morning steady at Rs. 463 i.e. Rs. 1½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 461. At about this level Shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices recovered to Rs. 463, but again gave way to Rs. 460½ on general and Bazar operators selling and the same rate ruled at 4—15 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 458 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 456½ on Shroffs, Exporters and one Japanese House selling, and closed at Rs. 457½ the tone of the market was quiet.

Fine Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 440 and going down by half a rupee improved to Rs. 440½ on general buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused the prices to ease to Rs. 439 which rate ruled at 4—15 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 430 and fluctuated within a small range and the rate at 4—15 p.m. ruled Rs. 429 F. G. Bengal Deer/January was nominally quoted Rs. 389.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last and the demand from Exporters was limited. About 1500 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, October 20

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May .. | 457 1/2 |
| " Good Bengal | Dec/Jan. .. | 387 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. | Dec/Jan. .. | 435 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. | March .. | 426 |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May .. | 460 |
| " " Bengal | Dec.-January | 390 |
| Fine Oomra .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | 438 |
| " " .. | March .. | 428 |

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8. India 77/8. Central Bank 22/10 and Eastern Bank 76x.

London, Oct. 18.

Hongkong Bank £136
Chartered Bnak £20
National Bank £44 1/8
F. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8 ex end

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 460, Bombay Cotton 560, Bombay Dyeing 800, Bradbury 550, Century 383/12, Cent—India 526/4xd., Colaba Land 171/4, Coorla 180, Crescent 245; Currim 440, David 500, Dawn 650; Edw. Sassoon 182/8, Fazulbhoy 882/8, Globe 70; Gokak 107/8; Ind—Bleaching 212/8, Ind—Malwa 413/12; Jamshed Mfg. 145; Kastoorchand 180; Khatao 205; Kohinoor 1350, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd Madhowji, 325, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2800; Morarji 2900n., New Great 393/12, New City 330, Pabani 360, Pearls 568/12, Phoenix 529; Simplex 272/8, Swan 1022/8, Swadeshi 591/4, Tata Mill 200 and Vishnu Cotton 1620xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8, B Burma 310, B. Burma N I 67/8 Bt—Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 65; Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 60xd., Katni Defd. 170, New India 12/12; Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ord. 9/4, Tata Iron Defd 42/8, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 7/15.

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

New York Market, 18th Oct, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Closing Prices. | Since Previous Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.18 | Oct. | 23.05—13 | 23.40 | +22 |
| 22.53 | Dec. | | 22.70 | +17 |
| 22.63 | Jan. | | 22.80 | +17 |
| 22.98 | Mar. | | 23.16 | +18 |
| 23.23 | May | | 23.40 | +17 |
| On 17th Oct. | | Newyork Spot .. | 23.45 | —29 |
| " | | New Orleans .. | 22.50 | —20 |
| On 18th " | | Newyork Spot .. | 23.70 | +25 |
| " | | New Orleans .. | 22.65 | +15 |

Telegraphic market advices:—Some hedge selling absorbed by trade and Commission houses buying.

October highest 23.45 (at the close), lowest 23.05 (at the opening), range .40 points.

Liverpol Market 18th Oct, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a. m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.16 | Oct. | | | 13.10 | —06 |
| 13.05 | Jan. | 12.93—12 | 12.97—08 | 12.99 | —06 |
| 13.11 | Mar. | 12.99—12 | 13.03—08 | 13.05 | —06 |
| 13.15 | May. | | | 13.09 | —06 |
| 13.03 | July. | | | 12.98 | —05 |
| Egyptian | | | | | |
| 20.65 | Nov. | | | 20.76 | +11 |
| 19.35 | Jan. | | | 19.52 | +17 |

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Weather favourable. No precipitation. Temperature about unchanged. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Hedge selling followed by scattered buying and trade fixing call sales.
(3) Par figure next Bureau 274.4.
(4) Our travelling man wires from Texas ginnings about 3.250,000. Do not think any change in the condition."

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 13.43 small business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.65

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool. | | |
| October | 13.10 | —.06 |
| November | 12.99 | —.06 |
| December | 12.95 | —.05 |
| January | 12.99 | —.06 |
| February | 13.01 | —.06 |
| March | 13.05 | —.06 |
| April | 13.06 | —.07 |
| May | 13.09 | —.06 |
| June | 13.03 | —.05 |
| July | 12.98 | —.05 |
| August | 12.83 | —.05 |
| September | 12.57 | —.09 |
| October | 12.37 | —.11 |

Tone:—Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G., Bengal, "Good" | 11.00 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good" | 11.40 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fine" | 11.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Good" | 11.05 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good" | 11.55 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Fine" | 12.55 |
| M. G. Broach, "Good" | 11.40 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fully Good" | 11.80 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fine" | 12.20 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Good" | 10.90 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" | 11.30 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fine" | 11.70 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Oct. 18.

Total in Sight 3,688,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 228,000 Baes.
East Indian Visible Supply 86,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 2,694,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 209,000 Bales.
Total Sales 32,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 3,400 Bales.
East Indian Stock 44,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,600 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 2,900 Bales.
East Indian Imports 100 Bales.
American Afloat 229,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 3,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 330,000 Bales.
Worlds Spinners takings American, cotton 269,000

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 22.56 plus 11 |
| November | 20.76 " 11 |
| December | 20.02 " 17 |
| January | 19.52 " 17 |
| Febuary | 19.20 " 17 |
| March | 19.92 " 17 |
| April | 18.80 " 17 |
| May | 18.62 " 17 |
| June | 18.52 " 17 |
| July | 18.37 " 17 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Oct. 18

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts all U. S. Ports 49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Futures at New York

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 23.35 plus 17 |
| January | 22.80 " 17 |
| March | 23.16 " 18 |
| May | 23.40 " 17 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 23.70 plus 25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 22.65 plus 15 |
| Futures at New Orleans | |
| January | 22.74 plus 21 |
| May | 23.01 " 18 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined 71 1/8.

### WHEAT.

London, Oct. 18.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 63/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 63/9
Tone:—Steady.
Australian Jan/Feb. sellers 64/6
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan. sellers 64/3
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov. nominal 63/9
Tone:—Steady.
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs. 2,030,000.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 20.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 52 0 0 | 8 3 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. | ..52 0 0 | 8 3 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | ..55 0 0 | 8 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Etawa | 12 14 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. | ..12 10 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. | ..13 10 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | ..13 15 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Linseed. Brown Thin | ..13 11 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | ..82 0 0 | 17 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | ..78 0 0 | 16 8 0 |
| Twelseed, Gajar 50-50 | ..75 0 0 | 15 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. | ..73 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White.. | ..14 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Groundnuts.. .. | ..77 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed .. .. | ..10 8 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Barley .. .. | ..48 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Castorseed .. .. | ..82 0 0 | 17 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. | ..42 0 0 | 6 2 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May .. .. | 8 4 9 | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 14 4 0 | |
| Groundnuts D-J .. | 73 0 0 | |
| Gvjarat Castor Seed Visakh .. .. .. | 70 3 0 | |
| Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan. .. .. | 16 14 0 | |
| Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan. .. | 6 0 6 | |
| Cotton Seed F-M. .. | 5 14 0 | |

### METALS.

London, Oct. 18.

English best Selected Copper 66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. 62 5/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4

### BRASS.

Bombay, October 20.

| | Per md | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass English .. .. | 3/4 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/4 | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/2 | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 3/4 | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 | 60 | 8 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, October 20.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, English .. .. | 3/4 | 64 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 64 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 1-4 | 64 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 1-2 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 3-4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint .. .. | | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. .. | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. .. | | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. .. | | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. | | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 .. | | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2 | | 64 | 4 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 66 | 8 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 20.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. .. No. | 14 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Kilachand .. .. No. | 20 1/2 | 1 1 3 |
| Currimbhai .. No. | 12 1/2 | 0 14 9 |
| Elphinstone .. No. | 12 1/2 | 0 14 6 |
| David .. .. No. | 10 1/2 | 0 14 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. No. | 10 1/2 | 0 14 3 |
| Trikamdas .. .. No. | 10 1/2 | 0 14 6 |
| Sattara .. .. No. | 10 1/4 | 0 14 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. No. | 6 1/2 | 0 12 0 |
| Light-house.. .. No. | 6 1/2 | 0 11 9 |
| Japan .. .. No. | 40—1 | 1 7 6 |
| " .. .. No. | 42—2 | 1 10 3 |
| " .. .. .. No. | 20 | 1 2 0 |
| " .. .. .. No. | 32 | 1 6 0 |

### LINSEED.

London, Oct. 18

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 3/4 Oct/Nov. sellers near value firm inclined to harden.
Raw Linseed Oil Months Oct/Dec. sellers 43 7/8
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc. Jan/Apl. paid 45 7/8
Linseed Afloat Tons 49.000

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Oct./Nov. sellers £22 3/4
Tone:—Firmly held with poor demand
Cottonseed Bombay Dec./Jan. sellers £11 3/4
Tone.—Firm.
Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers £30½

### RAPESEEDS

London, Oct. 18.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov sellers £24 1/8
Toria Oct./Nov. sellers £24 3/4
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov nominal £23½

### RUBBER.

New York, Oct. 18

Para Up River Fine Spot Nov/Dec. 16 1/2
Tone:—Firm
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October 16 1/2
Tone.—Firmer on good general demand.

### SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 20.

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi. | 442 8 | .. | 442-8 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. | 560 | .. | 560 |
| Bombay Dyeing .. .. | 808-12-10-6-4 | 5-801-4 | 800-1-4-806 |
| Century .. .. .. | 393-12-90 | 38 7-8 | 85-383 12 |
| Nagpur ex-divi. .. .. | 533-12-28-12 | 30-527-8 | 25-26-4-526-4 |
| Colaba .. .. | 173-12 | 72 8-170 | 171-4 |
| Crescent ex-divi. .. .. | 250 | 247-8 | 46-4-245 |
| Indore ex-divi. .. .. | 420-21-4-16-4 | 17-8-415 | 413-12 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 1390 | .. | 1350 |
| New Great .. .. | 410-5 | 401-4 | 398-12-95-393-12 |
| Pearl ex-divi. .. .. | 580-81-4-75 | 571-4 | 67-8-568-12 |
| Phœnix .. .. .. | 530 | .. | 520 |
| Bharucha .. .. .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Simplex .. .. .. | 283-12-80 | 778-276-4 | 75-71-4-75-273-12 |
| Swan ex-divi. .. .. | 1022-8 | .. | 1025 |
| Swadesh .. .. .. | 595-92-8 | 95-593-12 | 591-4 |
| Pabni .. .. .. | 362-8 | .. | 360 |
| Fazal .. .. .. | 903-12-893-12 | 90-887-8 | 82 8-75-882-8 |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. | 240 | .. | 240 |
| Tata Mill .. .. .. | 200 | .. | 200 |
| Globe .. .. .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Mysore .. .. .. | 115 | .. | 115 |
| Madhavji .. .. .. | 328-12-27-8 | 325 | 26-4-325 |
| Finlay .. .. .. | 770 | .. | 770 |
| Gokak .. .. .. | 107-8 | .. | 107-8 |
| Edward Sassoon .. .. | 182-8 | .. | 182-8 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | 132-8 | .. | 162 8 |
| Alcock .. .. .. | 175 | 175 | 172-8 |
| Bombay Burma Old .. | 310 | .. | 310 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram .. | 89-6 | .. | 89-6 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy .. | 65 | .. | 65 |
| Bundi Cement .. .. | 9-12 | .. | 9-12 |
| Central E. Mining .. .. | 27-8 | .. | 27 8 |
| Indian Cement .. .. | 40 | .. | 42-8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. .. .. | 9 8 | .. | 9-4 |
| Tata Steel Deld. .. .. | 43-12-42-8 | 43-2 | 42 8 |

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 18.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov/Dec. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jun/Jul. sellers 20
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar. sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar. sellers 22/2
Tone:—Steady with more inquiry.

### BARLEY.

London, Oct. 18.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov sellers 46

## SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia SteCam Navigation Co., will be held on Friday, the 24th instant at 4—30 p.m. at the Morarji Gocul-das Hall, Kalbadevi, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1924 will be submitted to the meeting. The report says:—

The Net Profit for the year under review amounts to Rs. 11,40,202—6—11. Having regard to the comparatively poor demand for Burma rice in India and the consequent long delays to the steamers at the ports in Burma and the general depression in trade, your Directors think that the result will be considered satisfactory. After deducting the loss of the last year amounting to Rs. 5,39,287—15—0, there remains a balance of Rs. 6,00,914—7—11 which your Directors recommend disposing of as follows:—

| | Rs. as. ps. |
|---|---|
| Dividend at the rate of fourteen annas on partly paid share of Rs. 30 each and Rs. two and annas three on fully paid share of Rs. 75 each (free of Income-tax) | 5,45,916 0 0 |
| Bonus to Staff | 10,000 0 0 |
| Balance to be carried forward | 44,998 7 11 |
| | Rs. 6,00,914 7 11 |

During the year under review, the company with the help of the chartered steamers, was able to maintain and consolidate all its services on the Coast and consequently secured greater support from Indian shippers. The success of a Steamship Company very largely depends on the regularity and efficiency with which it runs its services based on the needs of trade and the requirements of shippers. Your Directors are aware that they have not still been able to run their services at such frequent intervals as the nature of the coasting trade demands and the economic efficiency of the working requires and realise that, as all their chartered steamers have now been redelivered, further additions to the fleet, which are quite essential in the best interests of the Company should receive their serious attention.

The Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee was submitted to the Government of India last March and was published in July. As the recommendations made by the Committee are likely to further develop Indian shipping, your Directors regret the ominous silence of the Government of India in this connection up to now. The Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian shipping recommended by the Committee, though halting in so far as it is extended over a long period of 25 years for its completion, is the most vital recommendation of the Committee which enunciates and recognises the fundamental principle that Indian shipping means Indian Ownership and Indian Management in addition to Indian Personnel. Your Directors, however, hope that the Government of India will shake off its usual apathy and take early steps to carry out the recommendations in their true spirit and will not defeat the national ambition and economic need of creating an Indian Mercantile Marine by taking shelter behind merely legal or constitutional technicalities. If there are any genuine difficulties arising out of these considerations, immediate steps should be taken by the Government of India to remove them as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee.

Insurance on your Fleet for £4,60,807 was placed for the current year.

Your Directors, during the current year, opened offices at Akyab and Moulmein and agencies at Pondicherry, Karikal, Jaffna and Chittagong.

Two of your Directors, Mr. Revasahnker Jagjivan Zaveri and Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Associa-

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 9 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League: Lusitanians vs. Customs, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.

Sphinx Hockey League: St. Xavier's College vs. Mechanical Transport the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 23.

Sphinx Hockey League: Hornets vs. Parsi Pioneers, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

Lecture on "The Population Problem" by Dr. E. A. Ross, at 6 p. m. in the hall of the School of Economics, University Buildings, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside.

FRIDAY, October 24.

Sphinx Hockey League: Colaba United vs. Hindu Gymkhana, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 25.

Sphinx Hockey League: The Cooperage: 4-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. Government Telegraphs, 5-15 p.m. G. I. P. Parel vs Royal Artillery.

## Domestic Occurrence.

Dr. Jal Rustomji Vakil died Sunday the 19th instant. "Uthmana" ceremony this afternoon at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at his residence "Sethna House," Sandhurst Road, Garden Lane.

R 228

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a blotting pad from Messrs. Chimanlal Khimjee and Co., of Hubli.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th October 1924 to 6 a.m. of 20th October 1924.

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 131. Total mortality this day last year 103.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 22nd. S. S. Tamba Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th idem. S. S. "Nagato Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 18th October.

"The O. S. K's steamer Shinko Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 16th instant and is due to arrive here on 29th idem."

## TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the following:—

21st Oct. (Tuesday) 11 a.m. Geo Service and Company.

22nd Oct. (Wednesday) 11 a.m. Richardson and Cruddas.

22nd Oct. (Wednesday) 12 a.m. Arlandji Haridas.

23rd Oct. (Thursday.) 11 a.m. Mr. G. B. Trivadi.

## GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVDAYA KHATA.

The following telegram was sent to Pundit Shamlal Nehru, Allahabad, by members of the Shri Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata:—"Members of Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata congratulate you for your proposal to introduce the Cattle protection Bill in the Legislative Assembly and wholeheartedly support the Bill, and pray that Bill may be passed with great success.—Secretary."

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

### SANITARY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The Elementary Sanitary Examination was held on the 11th October at the Lord Harris Municipal School. Altogether out of the 20 candidates that appeared for the Examination, the following 12 have been declared successful:—

Messrs A. K. Balvalli; G. G. Variar; M. D. Boywalla; K. G. Menon; B. B. Ghanekar; D. N. Kulkarni; K. K. Patil; A. Rahim B. Dalvi; Abdul Latif Khan; J. S. Pathe; T. G. Panikar; A. M. Khan.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Society for the Promotion of Education Among the Masses, Bombay, shows that the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary Industrial School, which is directly under the supervision of the society shows that the number of pupils during 1923 was 23, and the average daily attendance was 18. In order to make the Institution more popular, it holds classes in the morning as well as in the evening, in order to suit the convenience of pupils. Last year 20 students (13 first year, 3 second year and 4 third year) were sent up for the different examinations out of whom, 13 passed in the first year, 3 in the second year and 3 in the third year's course and the School got a grant of Rs. 450.

The Dadabhai Nowrji Free Reading Room and Library was maintained as usual and was well availed of by the residents of the locality. The notable contributions during the year under report were from the Millowners Association of Rs. 250, from the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities of Rs. 160 and from Mr. N. V. Mandlik, B. A., LL. B. Rs. 75 for monetary prizes out of the Rehatsk bequest. Besides other small donations were also received the subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 471 and Rs. 495 as against last year's appreciation of Dr. Royalars' Rs. 609-8 and Rs. 685.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar has received the following letter from the President of the Incorporated Society of Science, London:—

Dear Sir,—"I have your letter of the 8th August accepting the award of the Society of the Bronze Medal for your services so far rendered and in view of further services, and hereby have to confirm the award, and the Medal will be sent in due course when ready. I hope you will justify this honour by your future services which will be esteemed."

# HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

## POLICE BEAT "TIMES."

The first venture of the Times of India in hockey met with little success and their first game against the Police resulted fatally. The policemen who have captured the cooperage on Thursdays played a few games before the league commenced and are in fairly good form. In ten minutes the newspaper XI were 4 goals down and the policemen had 7 goals to their credit at half time. Littlewood was responsible for 4 out of the 9 goals scored. The attacking line of the "Times" was far too weak to be effective against a defense like that of the police. Playing a one-back game, the Times backs put the policemen offside everytime in the second half when only two goals were scored. It was not so one-sided a game as the R. F. A.—Rangers affair on Saturday last and all scoring was only the result of good shooting by the police towards especially Littlewood. The Times have quite a number of good men. Carey is a very good goalie and Edwards, Ryun, Weeks and Voutors—they all want a few days play to get into trim. A few changes in the attacking line are essential.

## FLARE NO. 4 AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The fourth change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre which will last till Wednesday was introduced last night under the title of Flare No. 4. As on the opening night "A little conversation" developed into "musical Vandalism." Elsie May and Billy tredale were soft, shy, sentimental and Smoogy in a duel "Bill and Coo Jack Bennetts was again in much demand for his whistling solo and a song and dance Pot-Pouni ended a delightful evening.

## GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

### EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following examination results are published:—

SNATAKA EXAMINATION.

80 Trivedi C. H. 81 Shah C. H.
2nd Class (Commerce)

PASS.

83 Patel R. J. (Commerce) 96 Shambhag N. M. (Economics.)

Industrial Chemistry I. Koppikar V. P. 2 Gandhihir M. G. 3 Nadkarni S. H.

The following students pass in the number of papers mentioned within bracket.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Arya Vidya Vyas H. U, 3 Patel P. J, 5 Purani J. H.

Languages: 6 Parekh N. N. (3) 7. Trivedi R. D. (3) 8 Patel M. J. (3) 9. Bhatt R. D (3) 10 Thakor R. S. (2) 13 (Miss) Mani Patel (3) 14. Patel M. F. (1) 15. Shah C. K. (2) 16. Patel C. P. (2) 17 Dutar M. R. (3) 18 Saladkar M. V. (3) 19 Patel U. N. (1) 20 Desai G. G. (2) 22 Shah A. N. (2) 29 Thakur V. B. (1) 25 Patel A. N. (1) 26 Patel I. N. (2) 27 Patel P. S. (1) 28 Patel R. C. (2) 30 Patel S. D. (2) 31 Valame N. V. (2) 32 Bhatt G. K. (1) 33 Bhatt N. D. (1)

Sociology—Politics 34 Thakor U. M. (2) 35 Desai K. R. (3) 36 Desai P. M. (1) 39 Patel U. J. (2) 41 Parikh C. C. (1) 42 Patel D. V. (1) 43 Banker S. C. (3) 44 Shah K. V. (2) 46 Shah N. V. (2)

Economics—47 Naik G. M. (3) 48 Desai C. K. (3)

Commerce—52 Amin C. T. (3) 53 Amin J. C. (3) 54 Ankleasaria J. R. (2) 55 Choksi R. G. (1) 56 Doctor N. S. (4) 57 Trivedi R. G. (1) 58 Dadawala P. P. (2) 60 Dwivedi P. C. (1), 61 Desai P. L. 63 Nagarwadia R. P. (2) 64 Patel A. B. (1) 65 Patel C. J. 66 Patel N. M. (1) 67 Patel B. K. (4) 68 Patel R. M. (2) 69 Patel H. S. (2) 70 Pradhan G. K. (2) 71 Mehta B. A. (2) 72 Modi B. D. (3) 73 Shah P. M. (1) 74 Shah R. D. (3) 75 Shah V. K. (2) 76 Shah C. T. (3) 77 Shah S. R. (3) 78 Shah S. M. (2) 79 Shah H. P. (1) 82 Ashtekar N. P. (5)

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages—85 Miss Sulochna Motiwala (2) 86 Kanade D. K. (2) 87 Naik K. P. (1) 88 Padke N. P. (2) 89 Kshirasagar G. B. (3)

Sociology—Economics 90 Khandwala R. T. (2) 91 Joshi R. G. (1) 92 Desai M. G. (3) 94 Mule P. R. (1) 95 Vashi K. P. (2) 97 Sansare S. L. (2)

History 98 Matani G. M. (will be declared late).

Commerce 99 Adhwarya N. K. (2) 100 Dalal J. H. (3) 101 Buch S. J. (1)

Indus Chem. Samant L. J. (3)

PRATHAMA EXAMINATION.

Pass 2 Patel U. R. 4, Bhatt K. K. 5 Bhatt H. B. 8 Shah M. M. 10 Saheba D. K.

Pass in parts:—6 Lakhia J. G. (Eng.) 7 Shah B. H. (Adn.)

Note The result of the Prathama in Science will be declared hereafter.

## BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

### PRIZE COMPETITION EXAMS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The League has announced scheme Nos. XXXIX to XLII for medical students studying in the local Grant Medical College or National Medical College—particulars of which are as under:—

Scheme Nos. & XL are meant for medical students of either sex of any medical college of Bombay the former being for 1st or 2nd year students of G. M. College while the latter for those of National Medical College.

Sheth Kesarichand Bhanabhai has kindly promised Rs. 150 for prizes, and in each of the above schemes, prizes are Rs 35, 25, and 15 and 7 certificates of Merit.

Scheme Nos. XLI and XLII one meant for medical students of either sex of any medical college of Bombay the former being for 3rd. and 4th. years students of G. M. College and the latter for those of National Medical College.

Sheth Dosabhai Magaldal has kindly promised Rs. 150 for prizes for the above schemes. Prizes are Rs. 35, 25 and 15 and 7 certificates of Merit in each of the schemes.

Forms for registration, which can be had either from the college or the office of the League will be received till the 31st of October 1924.

## LATE MR. B. N. BASU.

### TRIBUTE OF W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Friday (the 17th instant), the following resolution was passed:—"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association desires to place on record its deep sense of grief on the death of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu at a time when his great experience of public affairs and his wise counsel were sorely needed. In his death, the country has suffered a great loss; for Mr. Basu was a sterling patriot of the greatest disinterestedness, a loyal supporter and a fearless critic of Government, and one who had uniformly the genuine welfare of his country at heart."

# CITY CORPORATION

## SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AFFAIRS

## SPREAD OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

### COMMISSIONER TO REPORT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A number of items were disposed of by the Corporation at their Monday's meeting. A resolution of Dr. Master to spread sanitary knowledge among the public was agreed to unanimously while another motion from Mr. Parelker to reserve play-grounds in different places in E, F and G Wards for residents and school children was referred to the Recreation Grounds Committee. A motion from Mr. Vaidya to request the Schools Committee to submit the names of all the applicants for the post of the Secretary, Schools Committee evoked heated discussion for some time but the President damped the enthusiasm of the debators by the assurance that the Schools Committee were going to place all the applications in original before the House for the perusal of the members. So the motion was lost. The question of appointments to be made by ballots was referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee.

Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master moved:—

"That with a view to spread sanitary knowledge amongst the public, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to publish all sanitary leaflets on different subjects now circulated in the City by the Health Department, in a booklet form in the chief vernaculars of the City (Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu) to be distributed among pupils of all schools so that these booklets may reach their parents residing in all parts of the City for their information and guidance, and he be also requested to report what the cost of publishing and distributing such booklets through schools will be."

The proposition was carried.

Consideration was then given to the resolution of Mr. B. G. Parelker:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to arrange for reserving play-ground of sufficient areas and at different places in each of the E, F and G Wards so as to provide the residents and school children with sufficient space for manly games such as cricket, hockey and football."

Mr. Harry Hodgkinson seconded.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Recreation Grounds Committee.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumjee's following proposition was agreed to unanimously:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 1671 dated the 12th May, 1924, regarding the question of screening of Bandra Slaughter Houses and he be requested to submit plans and estimates referred to in the said Resolution for immediate consideration of the Corporation."

### SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, then moved:—

"That in connection with Corporation resolution No. 2636 of 13th June 1924 the Schools Committee be further requested to submit the names of all the applicants for the post of Secretary, Schools Committee, with the summaries of their qualifications and the recommendations."

Dr. J. V. Vora said it was a mischievous proposition especially as there were about 250 applications before the Schools Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said this proposition showed that the Corporation had no confidence in the Schools Committee. He advised the Corporation to trust their own Committee and to throw away the proposition.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in opposing the proposition said there were about 400 applications and the Schools Committee were going through all the applications very carefully. They had selected 12 candidates viz: six out of Bombay and six from Bombay. These 12 names were further considered by a Sub-Committee who had recommended four names which would be submitted before the Corporation for their consideration.

Mr. B. T. Desai supported the proposition and said it was a question of principle and not that of want of confidence in the Schools Committee. It was absolutely necessary that the Corporation should know who the applicants really were whom they were asked to select for a responsible post.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla assured the House that the 'School Soviet' was not going to commit a jobbery.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported the resolution and said the Corporation should exercise their constitutional powers.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik suggested that all the applications should be placed before the House instead of printing them and thus waste municipal money unnecessarily.

The President said as the Chairman of the Schools Committee he proposed to place all the 400 applications before the House and any member was welcome to see the applications in their original.

The proposition was lost.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri then moved:—

"That all appointments vesting in the Corporation should be made by ballot and that Rule 47 of the Corporation Procedure Rules should be made applicable to the elections in regard to those appointments as far as practicable and that in order to do this the matter, when it comes up before the Corporation in the first instance, should be got postponed to a subsequent meeting of the Corporation to be held after the lapse of at least a week, the Councillors being informed that they may send nominations for the appointment, three clear days before the day of the said meeting."

Mr. R. H. Gandhi moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in opposing the proposition said the system of ballot only helped them to back out of their promises. By the present system they made appointments in open and they should not be ashamed of it. The Corporators, he submitted, should have courage enough to vote openly.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the present system was more honest than that of the ballot.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said ballot system was the fairest and most civilized which was carried out by the civilized world. The amendment was carried.

### BAD CONDITION OF ROADS.

Consideration was then given to the proposition of Mr. R. S. Asavale:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner's attention be drawn to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of some of the roads and streets in B and E Wards namely Dongri, Nowroji Hill east and west, Sandhurst Road down from the Elphinstone Bridge to Bhendi Bazar Tram Junction, Umerkhadi Cross Streets, Jambli, Janjikar and Koliwada Streets, Babula Tank Road from Noorbag to corner of J. J. Hospital, and he be requested to take early definite measures to improve them in order to mitigate the unbearable dust, mud and slush nuisance resulting therefrom."

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the Roads Committee for report.

The Commissioner said he was not yet satisfied that the Bombay roads were good enough but he might say they were much better than what they were five years ago. The programme which he had prepared was for the repairs of main roads. He agreed that the Sandhurst Road from Elphinstone Bridge down to Babula Tank Road was not satisfactory, but, as he had told before, he was trying to repair the roads according to the programme which he had already placed before the House.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, then proposed:—

"That the Municipal and the Police Commissioners be requested to advise this Corporation whether it is feasible to issue numbers for all horse-drawn carriages in Bombay, when the same are not otherwise numbered as in the case of back victorias."

Mr. Desai said, two years ago, the number of carriages in the City was 500, whereas the present number was 5000. In case of accidents it was very difficult to trace the culprits.

The President ruled the proposition out of order as he said it was not within the competence of the Corporation to number private vehicles.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that one of the piers of the new Kasheli Bridges under construction has been washed away and if so (1) whether it was constructed on sand or rock, (2) who is responsible for this defective construction, (3) by whom the work was and is being supervised, (4) is the Special Engineer, Water Works, seeing to it that the works are carried out properly and that the Commissioner be also requested to give the names of the officers responsible for the supervision of these works and for the carelessness resulting in the washing away of the pier."

The Commissioner said it was not true that one of the piers had been washed away or any serious damage was caused to any bridge. He had visited the place in company of a Corporator on last Dassera day and he would say that the statement of Dr. Viegas was incorrect. The fact was that one of the pillars of the small bridge was thrown over. The work was being done departmentally and the person in charge of it, he was sorry to say was unfortunately no more in the Municipal services and therefore no disciplinary action was possible. He promised to submit his report in regard to other matters referred to in the proposition.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 8-30 p.m. (B. T.)

## REARRANGEMENT OF WARDS

### CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION POSTPONED.

The Election Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted the following report regarding the question of altering the number and boundaries of the Wards of the City and of re-apportioning the number of Councillors to be elected at Ward elections among the Wards:—

At present the seats are distributed as follows:—

A Ward 12, B Ward 16, C Ward 16, D Ward 10, E Ward 10, F Ward 6, and G Ward 6: equal to 76.

At the instance of the Committee the Commissioner placed before them the accompanying report No. M. C. 9/C., dated the 23rd July 1924, embodying his views on the subject. It will be seen therefrom that as regards the question of altering the number and boundaries of the Wards, the Commissioner is of opinion that though considerable developments are in progress they are not so far advanced as to necessitate any such change from the point of view of Municipal administration. As to the question of the number of representatives who should be elected as Councillors by each Ward, the Commissioner does not think that the position has altered so materially from that dealt with in his letter dated the 2nd September 1921 as to necessitate any immediate re-consideration of the existing representation. He therefore is of opinion that it will be adequate if the matter be re-opened after the expiry of 3 to 5 years when it will be possible to judge how far the relative importance of different Wards has changed.

The Committee have carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and entirely agree with him. They, therefore, beg to recommend that consideration of the question be postponed for the present.

Attached to the Committee's report are minutes of dissent by Rao Bahadur A.K. Pai, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan and Mr. R. K. Vaidya. Mr. Pai is of opinion that "for justice and fairness to the voters" the Corporation would do well to allot seats in each Ward according to the number of voters. Mr. Khan is of opinion that for Election purposes the City should be divided into at least 19 Wards, if not 38, giving each Ward an equal number of seats. Mr. Vaidya urges that one more seat than the existing number should be given to the F and G Wards and that the same should be reserved for Maratha and other allied classes.

## REPRESSION IN GONDOL.

A Dhoraji correspondent writes under date October 15:—

Repression is in full swing at Gondol. The latest victims are Abdul Sattar Haji Abdulla who has been sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 and Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman who has been sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Late Munsiff Gandhi's defamation case was renewed on the 13th when the accused Messrs Harisankar, Hajiazi Abdul sattar and Ahmed Belim observed Satyagraha by not taking any part in their defence throughout the trial as a protest against the procedure of conducting the defamation case after the complainant's death and of disallowing any outside competent independent pleader's help and of refusing entrance in the court to press reporters. The whole population both Hindus and Mahomedans, take deep interest in this case.

A meeting attended by more than five thousand men was held yesterday to express feelings of deep regret for the unfair treatment meted out to both. Haratal was observed on the fifteenth morning and a long procession of thousands of men moved through the whole town with black flags and Messrs. Harisankar and Abdulsattar's children in a car. A resolution was passed to-day expressing deep feelings of love towards Abdulsattar and Harisankar and requesting His Highness Thakore Saheb of Gondol to remove the injustice done to them and set them free at once.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, October 20.

In the share market jutes all show a substantial rise at the reopening in sympathy with the prices ruling for gunnies and the tate of commodity. Coals opened steady and about unchanged. Teas and tuktais show a rise of about two points but otherwise there is not much change. In miscellaneous only a limited business is reported. Cotton with the change of Agency by Kesoram shew a small advance. Government securities were firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 65/3 odd lot 5 per cent bonds 1935 97/1 S. I. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 92/14 S. I. 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 97/2 S. I. 4 per cent. War bonds 1925 102/2 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/3 S. I. Do. 1927 100/5 Do. 1930 101/12 S. I. Do. 1931 102/4 S. I. Do. 93-102/12 S. I. 6 per cent U. P. bonds, 1926-41 102/2 S. I.

Railways:—Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway 56 S. I.

Cotton Agra United 1/11 Bengal Nagpore Cotton 26/6 S. I. Bowroah 400 Dunbar 192, Kesoram 5/2.

Jutes:—Albion 480/8, Alliance 598, Anglo-Indian 200 Anckland 270, Bally 233, Belvedere 550, Caledonian 595, Clavict 279/8, Clive 44/1 S. I. 100 7 per cent Pref. 105, Craig 6/2 Dalhousie Pref. 111, Empire 53, Fort Gloster ody. 280, Do. Pref. 115/8, Howrah 46/4 Kankanarrah 450, Kinnison Pref. 115, National 303/8, Naihati Pref. 109/8 S. L. New Central 555, Orient 229/8, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 63/8 S. L., Sreerah Pref. 101.

Coals:—Barabani 12, Bengal 588, Bhalgora 8, Burrakar 30/4, Equitable 16/8 S. L. Ghusik and Mushi 15/4, Huntodih 3/10, Industry 6/14 Jetrus Dherriah 97/8, Kesoonda and Myadee 17/12, Nectoria annas 12, New Beerbhoom 56/4 S. L. Searsole 14/4, Sendra 17/14 Sudamphi 2.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/14, Marshall and Co., 3/12, B. I. Corporation ordy. 4/8 Do. Pref. 101 S. L. Calcutta Trams 45/12 Ganges Rope 333, Indian Wood Products 6/12 Bengal Bonded Warehouse A Shares 83/8 Anglo-Oriental Navigation 4/7/4, Tea Cos Bhattkawa 65 S. L. Bishwanath 32, Dhauricherra 11, Doolahat 35/8, East India 24, Gish 8, 16/12, Gulma 14/12, Hattikhira 32/8, Hasmara 76, Iringmara 201, Lackatoorah 35/12 Mazbie 13/8 Nya-Jurbundi 12/12, Oodabari 35/4 Orang 10, Poonacharra 26/12, Sarngaon 18 Seajulia 46/8, Soom 17/12, Teenie Ali 165, Tezpore 13, Terriahmah 37/12, Tukar 39/4.

Debentures:—4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debs, 1909 81/4 S. L. Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling six and three thirds seconds pence and demand bills one shilling six and one-eighth pence.

## STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

### AWARD OF U. P GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

The Governor of the United Provinces acting with his Ministers, has sanctioned the award of the State technical scholarship of the value of £220 per annum tenable in England for two years to Mr. N. G Chatterjee, B.SC., LL. B, A.IC, Assistant Research Chemist, Technological Institute at Cawnpore, to enable him to undergo a course of training in refining and refining and general technology of oil, seeds and in the principles of chemical engineering in relation to the oil industry.

It is understood that Mr. Waugh I.C.S. late Secretary of the Delhi Municipality will take up the Secretaryship of the Lahore Municipality in place of Mr. R B. Beckett I.C.S, who, it will be remembered resigned recently and left on leave.

(Continued from Column 6.)

impossible. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Differences between colleagues must be adjusted and sometimes other must yield a part of his convictions to secure agreement unless he is prepared for resignation. But there is a sense in which dyarchy is possible and has existed. That is to say there has been one group of subjects in which the Legislative Council has exercised a closer control partly because that were administered by ministers whose continuance in office is ultimately upon their power to command support in the House and partly because special powers which are vested in the Governor in respect to financial provision for reserved subjects are not vested in him for transferred subjects."

(Message Incomplete.)

## REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### SIR JOHN MAYNARD'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Sir John Maynard, Finance Member Punjab Government was examined at length to-day, by the Reforms Committee. He submitted a lengthy memorandum to the committee presenting the exact position in the Punjab with regard to various matters on which opinion was expressed by some Punjab witnesses particularly Lala Harkisanlal, whose statments he contradicted both in his written statement and in oral examination.

Replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman he said he was appearing on behalf of the Punjab Government to remove misapprehensions and misstatements made by witnesses from Punjab. He was a member of the Punjab Govt. since the introduction of the Reforms and during his time Lala Harkisanlal was a minister. Questioned by the President about interference of the Government of India and limitations upon Legislative powers of the local Government witness admitted that the Government of India had not interferred in respect of Legislation in the transferred half. In respect of reserved half however, unwillingness of the Government of India to agree to a land revenue bill put some strain on the alliance on the rural party. But generally he thought assistance of the Central Government was useful particularly in the matter of drafting.

In his statement he mentions that it has been publicly stated (referring to Lala Harkishanlal's statement) that limitation of financial and legislative powers of the Local Government affected progress in such matters as electricity co-operation and communications. There has been no question of Legislation in respect to any of these matters.

Replying to the President witness stated that there has been been no instance of the local Government being refused advance from the Government of India for capital developments in respect of those subjects. What tended to check development was really financial stringency.

### CONTROL OF MINISTERS.

On the subject of control of Minister by the Governor Sir John stated in his memorandum "The suggestion that a Minister lacks powers because it is possible for a Governor to overrule him appears to ignore the existence of the weapons of resignation. The truth is that the real power of any constituent part of a composite Government such as the Government of a Province under the Reforms, depends upon the ability and industry which he brings to bear on the formulation of his plans and upon the courage and determination with which he presses them. The subordinates, often highly skilled subordinates with expert knowledge, must be listened to and if their views are not accepted they must be overruled. Colleagues, financial and others, must have their say and under a complete system of Government by Ministers uncontrolled by the veto of a Governor such colleagues would still have their say and would have to be persuaded over. If they differed in the long run, if the functions concerned feels certain they are right it is for him to insist and if insuperable obstacles are still placed in his way it is for him to resign and tell the public why he does so. To tender and not to insist upon resignation is an ineffective procedure but if he insists upon resignation and if he has good reasons for it which he can communicate to the public the colleagues who have pushed him to this extreme step will be the political sufferers."

Questioned by the President and the Maharaja of Burdwan the witness said a member or a Minister could call for papers in another department and that precis of important subjects was circulated to members as well as Ministers.

Replying on the subject of joint consultation of members and Ministers the witness said he recalled only one instance in which a meeting of the Executive Council as such was held. Otherwise it has been all joint sittings of Government. They had abolished the distinction between two halves for all purposes. There were two cases on which decision was taken without joint consultation, namely the admission of different communities to certain educational institutions, and alteration of constitution of certain municipalities.

Dr. Paranjpy asked how was it that these two subjects were not discussed, considering the fact that they created great agitation among the Hindus.

Sir John replied that he thought it was a lapse not to have brought the matter regarding educational institutions for joint deliberation. And as regards the municipalities communal representation already existed and it was only extended to some others. Thus it was not the question of principle that was involved. Sir John said relations between Minister and Minister during the first Council were most cordial and friendly. There were only three cases in which Ministers stood together as against Executive Councillors, one of which was that Ministers were asked together in taking a more uncompromising view of the obligation of maintaining law and order than the two Executive Councillors.

Sir John was examined on this point by the various members of the Committee. He explained that the Hindu and the Muslim Ministers were anxious that more drastic steps be taken namely to prevent Akali encroachment upon any shrine by force. He and his Sikh colleagues were united and agreed on a milder step. He believed that Mahomedan and Hindu Ministers were, in taking up that attitude, generally adopting a course which their communities probably favoured.

### WORKING OF DYARCHY.

Observations of Sir John Maynard in his memorandum about the working of dyarchy are interesting. He says "dyarchy in the case of two Ministers standing together on one policy or for one set of policies, and Executive Councillors standing together for another has been in my experience non-existent and is according to my conception

(Continued in Column 5.)

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# The Bombay Chronicle

*TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1924.*


## A THREATENED NUISANCE.

It was Captain Elias Sassoon who once described the present Finance Member as possessing the face of a cherub and the manners of a tank. The tank is going to be on the roll next cold weather. Rumours in Simla and inspired messages in Calcutta seem to agree that Sir Basil Blackett, the real tyrant of the salt-tax, is determined on having his egregious Taxation Committee. Lord Reading, who was accompanied by Sir Basil Blackett in his famous silver-excursion to the United States which resulted in India being saddled with 300 million ounces worth of silver at an abnormal price, is under the thumb of the Finance Member. They possess the strength of a giant and they are going to use it like a giant. At the last session of the Assembly a resolution was passed discountenancing Sir Basil's scheme of an enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people without reference to their economic condition. Mr. Jinnah's resolution did not discredit the essential value of an enquiry into the incidence of taxation, only it required the collection of preliminary data by a Committee acceptable to the public. This is purely a domestic issue which does not touch any "Imperial" considerations, and if Lord Reading cares to demonstrate that the Reforms are not worth a straw, he may ram down the throat of the public this travesty of a scientific investigation. The bureaucracy have a rooted aversion to enquiries into the economic condition of the people. The practice of bilge-water eloquence about the growing prosperity of the people may be impeded by agreed findings on the condition of the masses. The enforced ignorance of the people and their terrible mortality have become common-places, but still they can talk about the progressive affluence of the masses in their inner parts. It is certainly far more agreeable to expand on the increase in irrigation and wheat-acreage than to go deep down into the problem of poverty and incur a shock to one's Sabbath-conscience. The Finance Member's curiosity is confined to the taxable capacity of the people. If he gets the Todhunter Committee to say something about their taxability, he will be happy. If, when he returns to the British Treasury and adumbrates a like scheme for the British tax-payer, irrespective of a finding as to his economic condition, Sir Basil would have to flee for over-seas service. But illogicalities are negotiable in India. The Finance Member in persisting in his enquiry will have one great convenience. He wants a simple, rapid feat of research so that he can profit by it in his tenure. He will get no co-operation from an incensed public—a great convenience in a cynical enterprise for registering certain pre-conceptions. The Todhunter Committee will tour the provinces and take the "evidence" of a few worthies who will pose as official experts and non-official authorities. On that evidence, they can fabricate a little report which impecunious Finance Members will be able to quote as scriptural warrant for thumb-screw taxation. The honest public will have nothing to do with the affront, but as usual India will have to endure the ensuing misery and fight out the consequences of a measure bred of official perversity.

We would counsel the Government of India to pause in consideration, even at the eleventh hour. Things have occurred that ought not to have happened, confessed Sir Basil Blackett before the Indian Merchants' Chamber when they tickled him on the question. The objections raised in Bombay have been echoed all over India, and the fact that the Independent Party in the Assembly took exception to the scheme ought to convince the public that it is neither parochial pique nor the spur of mere obstruction that influenced the Legislature in the vote. Now the Finance Member seems to remark obliquely that the opposition of the Assembly may be "safely disregarded". There is, of course, every safety in the police sense, when Sir Basil disregards the constructive resolution of the Assembly. For, we repeat that the action was not a gesture of stubborn refusal but a suggestion for the better ordering of the enquiry on an acceptable basis. What is all the pomp of official concern for the Reforms worth when in a clear issue of universal interest which does not involve things sacred like law and order and the Empire, officials want to compel on the Indian public a fad which the Finance Member erroneously and obstinately regards as a test of his own puissance? Underlying the defiance of Government, is a constitutional principle. If in such a situation, the bureaucracy are to have their own way, what progress have we made since the pre-Morley period? Is it all that an appeal of the Assembly is worth? It would seem we are not able even to influence the Government into a modification of their pleasure when nothing catastrophic is likely to happen through cautious and enlightened procedure. Why this wanton affront to the public, when the Assembly's opposition cannot be twisted into an example of the congenital incapacity of Indians to comprehend things for their benefit? Sir Basil possibly means to do good to India, but he cannot build goodwill on an aberration of his. The true tyrant is he who loves the people too much, and trusts them too little.

We cannot conceive how the Indian nominees to the Todhunter Committee are bringing themselves to square liberal principles with the dictation of Sir Basil Blackett against the will of the Assembly. If Dr. Paranjpye were an M. L. A., in the last session, he would without doubt have joined the opposition against the attitude of Government. Hypothetical inferences are said to be dangerous, but we prefer to credit Dr. Paranjpye with the conjecture. He accepted a place in the Committee before the Legislative Assembly voiced its objections to its constitution and its tail-foremost mode of approaching an important problem. Now that under the banner of the Independents, the Assembly has established its case for opposition, what is the duty of a Liberal like Dr. Paranjpye? He is a militant party-man who in the fight for his convictions does not mince his words or count the cost of public odium. But we put it to him that this is no party-issue, but a point of enormous importance to him as a Liberal. Is public odium less intolerable than official displeasure? We presume he is jealous that honourable conventions should be established in the Assembly. Surely he cannot be an accessory in the promotion of a false practice implicit with disastrous consequences. Liberals are often swayed by special pleading and wrong analogies. When Sir Provash Mitter signed the Rowlatt Report without a word of dissent, there was painful surprise in the country, but after he accepted office he once declared that he concurred with the majority, though dissenting, on Cabinet convention! Is it not the practice for a Cabinet member to agree to the decision of the majority and accept collective responsibility? Well, the gentleman knew of it and acted accordingly. In an enquiry, there is no governance of Cabinet principle but there was the obsession of some carcase-analogy worrying his mind; and he did it. We quote old history to enforce our advice to Indian nominees in the Todhunter Committee not to dupe themselves or dope the public with any high-falutin ideas of justification The Maharajah of Burdwan is difficult to convince, while Dr. Hyder is already so elated at the prospect, that he was found blessing the Cotton Excise Duty in the Assembly and siding with Government on Mr. Jinnah's call for a division. If good counsels do not prevail with Sir Basil Blackett, it is for Indian members to indicate to Government the falsity of their move. There is nothing to prevent the Committee roving about in the cold weather and playing at the exhausive taking of evidence. But we ask, with the public in sore offence, if it would profit them anything to plough the sands when they could engage their time better.

## THE ROOT PROBLEM.

Striking speeches were delivered at the tenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona on Saturday by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President, His Excellency the Governor, who opened the Coference, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. The speakers, in their various ways, drew attention to the main fact about the progress of education among Muslims, namely, that it is most unsatisfactory, and suggested remedies according to their respective diagnosis of the present situation. But there was a noteworthy omission, namely, the lack of due emphasis on the duty of the State in providing education, the failure of the State in India to perform this duty and the causes of its failure. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, indeed, drew pointed attention of His Excellency the Governor to the slow rate at which the machinery of the Government moved and hoped that in the interests of the Conference and of the backward classes, among whom he included his own community, the machinery would be made to move more quickly. Sir Ibrahim spoke from his experience as a publicist who has striven for the cause of education, especially as a member of the Executive Council in charge of the Education portfolio. Some idea of the speed at which Government machinery moves was given by the President of the Conference who referred to a scheme of general, religious and technical education for the benefit of local Muslims, prepared by Mr. Kabraji, late Collector of Bijapur, which was approved by the Government of Sir George Lloyd and for which a recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Government. That scheme, Mr. Dehlavi said, still remains on paper.

Instances of this kind, in the whole sphere of educational activity, can be multiplied and the lack of interest and enterprise on the part of the Education Department, which they reveal, can hardly be explained by the facile formula, to which Sir Leslie has given expression on several occasions during the last few months and which he repeated at the Conference in reply to Sir Ibrahim, that "he would like to see as much money as possible poured out for the development of education, but as they were aware this depended on the generosity of the members of the Legislative Council." The public fully appreciates the interest which Sir Leslie Wilson has evinced in the problem of education and medical relief, but Sir Leslie Wilson is less than fair to the members of the Legislative Council in suggesting that all progress in education must depend on their generosity. For, in the first place, the members of the Legislative Council have never grudged, and are not likely to grudge, money for the development of education and, secondly, the burden of their complaint has been that the Transferred Departments are not allotted sufficient money to satisfy even a modicum of their legitimate requirements. This starvation of the "nation-building" departments to find money and, more money to meet the grasping demands of the Reserved Departments has been perfected as a fine art under the dyarchical system of administration and there could be no greater condemnation of the system than that while the state of education remains as woeful as it is, during the three years ending March 1922 the Government of Bombay could spend Rs. 30,17,215 on the three Government Houses in the Presidency. Education is the root-problem of the country and the problem cannot be tackled satisfactorily until the State in India recognises it as primary duty to see that all facilities are provided for every child to obtain such education as will enable him to start life with as few handicaps as possible. Free and compulsory education has been regarded in all civilised countries as the essential means to this end. In India we are still far off from this consummation.

Mr. Dehlavi went to the root of the matter when he insisted that "the question of Mahomedan education, which, in other words, is the question of the education of the backward of the two great communities, is not only to be looked upon as a communal question, but as the question which is a part and parcel of the educational advance of our motherland." But Mr. Dehlavi speaks without justification and contrary to the verdict of other more experienced Ministers when he says that "there are ample opportunities" to achieve educational progress "now that education is a transferred subject in the control of the elected representatives of the people." If the experience of the last few years has proved anything, it is this that we cannot have any substantial progress in education so long as the people's representatives have not an effective control over the public purse. So the problem of education which Mr. Dehlavi has the foresight to recognise as a national and not merely a communal problem, is indissolubly connected with that of political reform. Swaraj for us is not an end but a means for, among other things, securing the benefit of such education for every Indian as will fit him to be an efficient and worthy citizen. While, therefore, the Muslim community, in common with others, must unceasingly endeavour to help itself as much as it can in the sphere of education as in others, it cannot expect genuine progress so long as the blighting influence of the present system of government is not removed.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Unseen Hand.**

The compact of Hindu-Muslim unity cannot be made fool-proof or knave-proof. Give some muddler a copy of the scriptures or a conch-shell or an offensive bit of carrion or a mouth-organ or a tongue for scandal, and he will be able to incite peaceful community into murder. Mr. Andrews once related the story of a liar at Delhi (subsistence unknown but suspicious) who rushed all over the streets with alarmist news, and on detection bolted for dear life. Loot at the latest kidnapping scare from Delhi. Last Wednesday, posters were placarded all over Delhi under the caption "Terrible Dacoity". The burg'ed commodity, it appeared, consisted of ten Mussulman boys kidnapped by the enemy. A meeting was held at the Jumma Musjid when the presence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Mohammed Ali restrained the fury of credulous Moslems. It was decided to appoint a committee to report on the facts of the case. Now it transpires that the patriotic poster was signed by a C.I.D. Inspector, said to be retired and also functioning as "Secretary to the Defence of Islam Committee" The gent'eman was more C.I.D. in his contribution than retiring in his habits. The members of the latter Committee have repudiated the fabrication. This is the kind of secret panic engineered for the havoc of Hindu-Muslim unity. A blood-riot might well have occurred over the lie broad-casted by the "retired C.I.D. Inspector", but the presence of sober leaders saved the situation and disappointed the promoters of the moral of the event. Let Hindus and Muslims be on their guard against the Hidden Hand.

**Repression in Gondal.**

Not content with punishing Mr. Hari shanker and ordering about half a dozen workers to furnish security for good behaviour the Dhoraji Court has now sentenced Messrs. Abdus Sattar, Haji Abdullah and Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman to sentences of ten and four months with fines of 150 and 100 rupees. This punishment is visited upon the most zealous of Gondal patriots because they were prominent in healthy public activities and has thoroughly roused the otherwise sleepy people of the State. How else would we have a mass of more than five thousand persons marching with black banners in procession through the town, which by the way observed complete hartal, and then expressing feeling of deep regret for the unjust treatment meted to Messrs. Harishanker and Abdus Sattar? This was the last thing one would have expected from the enlightened rular of Gondal who marked the first year of his beneficent regime by founding at once the Garasia College and the Sagramji High School. All, however, that His Highness so well began is now, like these educational institutions, in the palsy grip of decay. May we, however, hope that His Highness will turn a new page in his administration on his sixtieth birthday which falls on Friday next, by releasing these political prisoners and setting an example of toleration and freedom to his brother princes of Kathiwar?

**Parsis and Unity Conference.**

A correspondent writes:—"It is a matter for congratulation that Parsi participation in the Unity Conference was representative and adequate. There were conspicuous the self-sacrificing and ubiquitous Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mr. N. H. Belgaumvala. Mr. G. K. Nariman was especially urged by Mr. Gandhi to attend and was further invited by another wire on behalf of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Swami Shradhananda by Mr. Asaf Ali. On receipt of the invitations various leaders of the Parsi community were approached by Mr. R. S. Dhondi and others, but it is not surprising that none found it convenient to proceed to Delhi at such brief notice. A few, however, refused to join because in their opinion it was a political affair. Others frankly refused on other grounds. It will be easily imagined it was not wholly their fault. Mr. Bharucha who was out of Bombay and his co-workers had no time to put the importance of the matter before the Parsi leaders. Mr. G. K. Nariman's selection was doubtless due to his being at once an authority on general Islamic and Hindu questions. Parsi ladies, including Miss Perin Nowrojee and Mrs. Captain and others, were in Delhi at considerable inconvenience. Parsi Sindh was very adequately and very ably represented by Mr. Rustom Sidhwa. From the Central Provinces there was Mr. Avari as a volunteer. Among the local Parsis of Delhi, Mr. Framroze Minister was communally assisting in the progress of the Conference in one capacity or other. Mr. Nariman took part in the subjects committee and at least one resolution referring to the relations between the major and minor communities was adopted at his suggestion. He twice addressed the assembly in Urdu although people from outside U. P. and Punjab like Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Rajagopalacharya were permitted to express themselves in English. He kept at Delhi during the entire period of the Mahatma's fast and at its close presented the latter with the telegram sent him by Mr. B. F. Bharucha authorising him on behalf of no less than seven diverse Parsi Associations to congratulate the Mahatma."

## UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

Very high hopes were entertained when it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that a Universities Conference would be convened under the auspices of the Government of India to solve some of the vexed problems of University education. It held its sittings at Simla with all the pomp and show which are the inevitable concomitants of the Olympian abode of the bureaucratic gods. Taking its cue from the Conference the University of Bombay has also appointed a committee under the presidentship of "indispensable" Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to investigate into the question. But it appears from the proceedings of the committee that the real problem of University education is likely to remain unsolved. It will continue to do so as long as the question is not approached from a diametrically distinct view-point and a new angle of vision. That the subject has been engaging the attention of some of the best minds among the Indian intelligentsia is abundantly clear from the discussions that take place from time to time. Even the Government have more than once tried to tackle it. The great pro-consul Lord Curzon, who always thinks himself competent to solve every question on God's earth endeavoured to unravel it with disastrous results. The efforts of Lords Hardinge and Chelmsford, during recent times, culminating in the famous Sadler Commission have only helped to obscure the issues and make the confusion worse confounded.

**A Neglected Problem.**

The net-work of Universities that have sprung up and are springing up in all parts of the country since the Sadler Commission are causing a great searching of hearts in quarters interested in this national problem of first magnitude. The new Universities are coolly following in the foot-steps of their elder sisters barring a few improvements in the direction of residential system. India had always been producing graduates in numbers which could not be absorbed in Government services and the liberal professions. These new "Seat of Learning" are simply adding to the already excessive out-put of the educated unemployed. Even the man in the street knows that the kind of education which the youths of the country have been receiving cannot fit them for any work other than that of dignified clerks. The problem of thousands of young graduates of different universities eking out a bare living after having sapped their vitality and spent thousands of rupees, in their so-called education, was already a serious one. The sight of a graduate of the university of Calcutta applying for the post of a cooli at the Howrah Railway station or a Master of Science of an old University in Northern India working as a clerk on Rs. 25, the wages of a table-boy or a labourer in a mill was sufficiently disconcerting. Now the almost doubled output of dissatisfied and discontented graduates knocking at the door of offices like beggers for a mere pittance is becoming increasingly alarming every day and deserves careful attention of every well-wisher of the country. Learning for learning's sake is a theory whose unreality can only be realized by those who cannot earn even a decent livelihood after having spent a lifetime in winning degrees and academical honours. No less a person than Acharya Roy once saw more pleaders than clients in a certain court-house in Bengal and he was not ill-advised in appealing for the abolition of the Law Colleges for a number of years. After all man cannot live on air. This is the first and the foremost question which ought to be solved, and, as the irony of fate would have it, it receives the least attention at the hands of our *savants* during their prolonged conclaves. It cannot but be suicidal to multiply the Universities without creating a demand for their products. This excess of supply over demand is naturally causing moral deterioration of the most menacing nature.

**The Remedy.**

The very nature of the education which the youth of India receive at the Universities is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. There is not even the excuse of subordinating utilitarianism to culture for we know the sort of culture that the boys who have to spend half their life in mastering the eccentricities of a foreign tongue receive at the Indian Universities. When the Universities were first started in India they were established more with a view to manufacturing Government servants than implanting western arts and sciences in Indian soil. They splendidly served the purpose for which they were started till the departments of the Government and the so-called liberal professions were fully manned. It may be asked, then what is the remedy? The remedy is not far to seek only if the Government and Indian educationists summon sufficient courage to deviate from the traditional groves of University syllabus. Even the so-called vocational training over which our educationists wax so eloquent very rarely enables young men to earn a decent livelihood. A number of Indians who have received high technical education in Europe and America—and their number is increasing every day—rarely get an employment in keeping with their attainments, for, in an industrially backward country like India, such high posts cannot but be very few. Every one cannot become a captain of industry. It is not enough to change the medium of instruction. India really stands in need of a large number of youths possessing the right type of education and without false notions about the dignity of labour. They should be educated to believe that the handling of tools is as much dignified as the driving of quill pens and that a carpenter's profession is as honourable as that of "Deputy Sahib." If our schools and colleges turn out this type of educated youngmen we shall cease to be confronted with the anomalies that we meet with and this problem of first magnitude will automatically be solved.

# FINAL NOMINATIONS

## NUMEROUS TORY CANDIDATES

## MANY STRAIGHT FIGHTS.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford). Oct. 19.

The Conservative Party have put forward the largest number of candidates-530. The Labour candidates number 508 and Liberals 344. These figures are only approximate as a few candidates have put themselves forward without owning a definite allegiance to any of the recognised parties. The nomintion lists show that particular contests in which all parties are taking part are more numerous than appeared likely. Last year there were 266 such contests. The number has now been reduced to 123. An analysis of the nominations for the remaining seats shows that there are 224 contests between Conservatives and Labour. Liberals and Labour are in opposition in 58 constituencies. There are straight contests between Conservatives and Liberals in 50 constituencies. A surprise was caused when it became known that 10 De Valerists were nominated for Ulster constituencie in which it was expected Conservative candidates would be given a walkover.—B.O.W

### NOMINATION FIGURES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The final figures show that 1414 candidates were nominated on Saturday, including 32 unopposed, making with the previous nominations for Cambridge and London Universities, 1420, comprising of 532 Conservatives, 7 Constitutionalists, 341 Liberals, 501 Labour, 9 Co-operatives, 8 Communists, 12 Independents, 7 Republicans, 1 Sinn Fein, 1 Nationalist, and 1 Prohibitionist. Nominations for combined Universities and the University of Wales have yet to be made.—Reuter.

### WALES UNIVERSITY SEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Christian Pacifist and a Liberal have been nominated for the University of Wales. This makes the total of Candidates 1422.—Reuter.

## ANGLO-SOVIET TREATIES.

### RUSSIA POSTPONES RATIFICATION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Moscow.—In view of the General Election in Britain, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union has decided to adjourn the question of ratification of the Anglo-Soviet Treaties.—Reuter.

## CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

### FIERCE BATTLES REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Chinwangtao.—A fierce battle raged on Shanhaikaun front throughout Saturday. Chang-tso-lin's attacks were repeatedly repulsed. Wu-poi-fu's troops remain on defensive round Chiumen where reinforcements have arrived to participate in a great enveloping movement.—Reuter.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANTON

### CITY LOOTED AND DAMAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Canton.—A fire broke out in the city but was confined to portions of the western district and was extinguished within twenty-four hours. Less than twentieth part of the city was burned and looted. Many native banks, porcelain shops and pawn shops have been destroyed. and also a few houses, but premises of big companies are practically undamaged. The damage is conservatively estimated at ten million dollars.

DISTANT ARTILLERY FIRE

Troops from Kwangtung, under General Chenchiungming, are reported to have arrived at Shektan, this side of Shiklung. Distant artillery fire was heard in this direction on Saturday.—Reuter.

## EUROPEAN QUARTER OF CANTON.

### A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

LONDON, Oct. 20

Hongkong.—A detachment of 50 Indian Grenadiers, with ammunition and machine guns, proceeded to Shameen, which is the European quarter of Canton, last night, as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

Milan.—A Mercedes driven by Count Zborowsky, the famous racing motorist, while competing for the grand prize of Italy, turned turtle. Zborowsky was killed and a mechanic was injured.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 18519

# FRANCE'S POSITION.

## RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

## HERRIOT'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Boulogne.— In a speech to-day at th Radical Socialists' Party Congress M. Herriot claimed that as a result of the Government's endeavours there was an end to the isolation of France and her position was now unassailable. He could discern no hostile prejudice against France among the nations gathered at Geneva. Relations with Germany and herself were easier as the first stage in the Franco-German Economic Negotiations showed.—Reuter.

### REPARATION AGENT GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—Mr. Gilbert, permanent Agent-General, reparations, has arrived at Paris from America. After conferring with Mr. Owen Young and the Reparations Commission he will proceed to Berlin in a few days.—Reuter.

### GERMAN RIGHT TO BUILD AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—In a speech to-day at Frankfurt-on-Main Foreign Minister, Herr Stresemann, referring to the Zeppelin flight hoped that Germany would be permitted to continue construction of airships without any restriction. He declared that all states, represented in the Council of the League of Nations, had pronounced in favour of Germany having a permanent seat in the Council. But the point still to be discussed was that Germany could not participate in wars or blockade under orders of the League so long as she was the only disarmed state amid neighbours armed to teeth.—Reuter.

### SUCCESS OF GERMAN LOAN.

LEAFIELD. (Oxford). Oct. 19.

"The Observer" comments on the success of the German Loan. For the British portion of the Loan subscriptions amount to between 150 millions and 160 millions sterling, whereas the amount of the issue was only 12 pounds sterling. The "Observer" remarks that there is more than financial significance in this fact.—B.O.W.

## MOROCCAN PROBLEM.

### DE RIVERA'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Tetuan.—On the occasion of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Africa De Rivera has issued a proclamation to the troops declaring that, after making the necessary efforts to save the honour of the Spanish arms and lives of soldiers, territories will be so arranged that Spain will accomplish her mission without detriment to her national prestige and will soon restore the situation. Then time will have arrived for necessary legislation. Meanwhile no effort must be spared to end the Moroccan problem.—Reuter.

## QUIET IN MECCA.

### REFUGEES RETURNING.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Latest British news from Jeddah is reassuring. The position in Mecca seems quite quiet. Indeed some refugees who went to Jeddah are returning to Mecca.—Reuter.

## IRAQ FRONTIER DISPUTE.

### LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS AT BRUSSELS ON 27TH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Geneva.—The Council of the League will specially meet at Brussels, on October 27th, in connection with the Iraq frontiers dispute.—Reuter.

## ARRESTS OF GREEKS.

### CONSTANTINOPLE GREEKS PANIC-STRICKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Greek Legation here states that the Greek population of Constantinople are panicstricken by the arbitrary measure of the prefecture ordering whole-sale arrests of Greeks. A thousand men, women and children have been hitherto taken to police stations. This is a sequel to the differences of opinion regarding the application of convention for the exchange of populations. Neutral members of the International Commission for carrying out the convention have hurriedly visited the Turkish authorities without an apparent result hitherto.—Reuter.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK MARSEILLES —PARIS EXPRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—A sensational attempt to wreck and rob the Marseilles—Paris express carrying Indian mails was frustrated, in Saint-Andre, a suburb of Marseilles. Four railway officials were making rounds when a band of men appeared and intimidated them. The officials retired, but returned later with gendarmes and found that, the bandits had gone off in a motor lorry, leaving heavy stones and logs of wood on the line.—Reuter.

# BOMBAY COUNCIL.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

## CRITICISMS ON BUDGET. IRREGULARITIES.

## DEVELOPMENT DEPT. AND N. C. O. NEWSPAPERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The Bombay Council met to-day at 2 p.m. with good attendance of members. The visitors gallery was also well attended. During interpellation the Home Member said information was being collected about action taken regarding the resolutions of the Council at the last session. Replying to a question by Mr. Jayakar as to why no action had been taken either on the minority or majority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee appointed in 1921-22. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Education Minister, said that in view of the scheme of compulsory primary education on which Government had embarked they did not consider that they could undertake to launch the scheme of technical and industrial education until the former scheme had fully progressed and provincial finances improved. A supplementary questions elecited the information that not much money had been spent upon primary education although Government were willing to give liberal grants on that account. The local bodies had not come forward to work the scheme. A question by Mr. Lalji Naranji on purchases made in England by the Bombay Port Trust during the year 1923-24 elicited the statement which showed that purchases to the value of over Rs. 30 lakhs were made by the Port Trust and distributed as follows:—Dredging plants Rs. 27,87,817 Locos and Wagons Rs. 2.09,653, special plant Rs. 39.504 and miscellaneous stores Rs. 2.60,170. Sterling purchases amounted to £2.790. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Port Trust followed generally the same rules as are adopted by the Government of India in their purchases of stores outside India and that tenders were invited by Port Trust from all countries in case of Major purchases. Replying to a supplementary question the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was for the Trustees and not for Government to issue specific directions to Trust officials in regard to purchase of materials.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

A question by Mr. Mukadam relating to particulars of employees drawing salary of Rs. 1,000 and over under the Bombay Development Department elicited the answer that of 25 such appointments that of the Director of Development was made by the Secretary of State, 15 by the Government of Bombay and 9 by the Director of Development. Of these 25 appointments 18 are held by Europeans, 1 by Anglo-Indian, 1 Parsee. 3 Hindus, 1 Mahomedan, and 1 Indian Christian. The Director of Development, Sir Lawless Hepper, is paid Rs. 6,000 while his pay as Agent G. I. P. Railway was only Rs. 4,000 with provident fund. The Secretary of the Development Department is paid Rs. 3,000, the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch is paid Rs. 3.000, Land Manager, Development Directorate is paid Rs. 2,500. 5 appointments carry salary of Rs. 2,000 each, 3 carry salary ranging from Rs 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 and, 13 salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 and 1,500. Salaries of non-Europeans range from Rs. 1,200 to 1,500.

Particulars relating to salaries drawn by some of the employees before they joined the Development Department in 1921 salaries on which they were appointed in 1921 and salaries they draw now show that (1) Mr. J. R. Calabawala Executive Engineer was drawing Rs. 650 monthly, as assistant member, Board of Revenue, Gwalior State. He was appointed in 1921 on Rs. 1,200 as Director of Development Department and now draws Rs. 1,400 (2) Rao Saheb P. S. Krishnaswami Iyer was drawing Rs. 420 as Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. (Madras). Ha was appointed ii 1922 on Rs. 600 as Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing and Sanitary Department and now draws Rs. 1,200 (3) Mr. M. A. Hamid, F.S.C., was drawing Rs. 570 in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He was appointed in 1921 on Rs. 1,200 as Director of Development and now draws Rs. 1,400 (4) Rao Saheb K. C. Adwani. L.C.G., was drawing Rs. 390 in Sindh as Assistant Engineer P. W. D. He was appointed in 1922 on Rs. 550 and is now drawing, as Acting Executive Engineer on Kurla-Trambay project, Rs. 1,200 (5) Mr. T. A. Pereira was drawing Rs. 665 per month when he was appointed as Executive Engineer, Salsette Railway, on Rs. 900 in 1921 and now draws Rs. 1,400 (6) Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge was drawing Rs. 1,200 as Assistant Land Acquistion Officer He was appointed Land Manager, Development directorate, in 1920 on Rs 2,000 and now draws Rs. 2,500.

A question by Mr. K. F. Nariman on the accounts of cement contracts of the Development Department elicited the reply that the Directorate purchased 50,000 tons at contract price which is higher than the market price resulting in a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs or 12½ per cent. of total payments. Supplementary questions elicited the information that the cement contract was entered for 10 years, when prices were high, at favourable rates.

NOMINATIONS TO BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The question relating to Government nominations to Bombay Corporation elicited the answer that the Minister was prepared to nominate a Maratha representative if different sections of Marathas would unite and put forward a common name.

Another question as to the basis on which selection of newspapers in Sindh was made for publication of official advertisements and as to why the paper "Prakash" in Sindh has been excluded from the list of papers to which advertisements may be given, elicited the following answer:—

A list of newspapers published in Sindh to which official advertisements are usually sent is placed on the table. The basis on which selection of these papers is made for inclusion in the list is that they abstain from repeated vilification of Government and their officers, and misrepresentation of their actions and motives. Orders were issued by the Commissioner in Sindh because the tone of the paper "Prakash" was extremely anti-Government and objectionable.

The list of approved papers does not include the "New Times" and "Alwahid" of Karachi or "Hindu" of Hyderabad (Sindh), and other non-co-operation papers.

Another question relating to Nadid Municipality elicited the information that in Augst 1922 17 vavancies of elected seats arose owing to the resignation of 17 elected members and in the elections held to fill them only 8 candidates presented themselves resulting in 9 seats remaining vacant Government therefore filled all those nine vacancies with nominations with the result that Nadiad municipality has today a nominated majority.

DISCUSSION ON BILLS.

After interpellations discussion was resumed on the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. After some discussion the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah gave assurance to the Council that he would not raise technical objections to the amendment during the second reading, providing for the power of the appointment of the Commissioner to rest in the Corporation. Several Bombay members made detailed suggestions for consideration by the Select Committee. The first reading of the Bill was carried *nem con* and referred to a Select Committee consisting of 18 members. The Select Committee includes all the members of the Corporation who are in the Council from the different constituencies.

The Council next passed the third reading of the Children's Protection Bill after a few verbal amendments have been carried.

The Finance Member next presented the report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts on Audit, and the Appropriation Reports on accounts of the Presidency during 1922—23, and moved for the supplementary grants under the following heads:—(1) General administration Rs. 39.82,623; (2) scheduled taxes Rs. 185; (3) superannuation allowances and pensions Rs. 1.88,433; (4) miscellaneous adjustments Rs. 19.757 and (5) famine reliefs Rs. 2.76914.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar complained that in the absence of the Auditor General's letter the Council could not decide the issue of the supplementary grants on their merits. Mr. Pahalajani also took exception to some of the items under the head "General Administration."

After some discussion, however, all supplementary grants were agreed to.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

A motion by the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi for the re-appropriation of Rs. 68,512 being savings from the Industries Department to the head "Agriculture" was discussed at length.

Mr. Jayakar said there was a feeling that owing to the abolition by the Council of the post of the Director of Industries, Government by way of retaliation abolished the whole Department contrary to the wishes of the House.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said, in the Budget Session he withdrew his motion for the rejection of the entire demand for the Industries Department and only moved the abolition of the post of the Director of the Industries on the distinct assurance that the activities of the Department would be maintained under the direction of Mr. Bharucha, the Deputy-Director. He now found that Mr. Bharucha has been transferred and several activities of the Department has been assigned to the Co-operative and the Forest Department and the Industries Department has been abolished in its advisory capacity.

Mr. Thomas, Secretary General Department, said that with the abolition of the Post of the Director of Industries and the consequent relinquishment of his office by Mr. Bell, the then Director of Industries, the Government could not engage any other competent officer who in their opinion could discharge satisfactorily the duties of an advisory character attached to that office. In Government's opinion Mr. Bharucha was only qualified technically as a mechanical engineer and not qualified to be the head of the Department of Industries and to act in advisory capacity.

The motion for the re-appropriation of Rs. 24,000 being savings from the Forest Capital Outlay to Civil Works for the purchase of a bungalow at Nasik, was carried by a majority. The demand for re-appropriation of Rs. 9,000, in connection with the ex-

(Continued on next page.)

# EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF STEEL

## MR. R. D. TATA'S EVIDENCE

## TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY.

The Tariff Board examined on Monday morning Mr. R. D. Tata of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. at the Town Hall

In reply to the question of Mr. Rainey, the Chirman of the Board, Mr. Tata said the mercantile community were of the opinion that the exchange was likely to be pushed up. The Government were thinking of every exchange. Belgian and French, at the time of considering the Tariff Bill, except our own exchange, which was then 1s. 4d. If it went up everything would be upset. He did not know whether it would go up to 1s. 8d., but Government had the power to do so. Personally he did not think it would go beyond 1s. 6d—1/12 at least this year.

Mr. Ginwala: How can you say that they will fix it at 1/6—1/12?

Mr. Tata: They will force it up.

In reply to the Chairman the witness said from the way the Government were making purchases of sterling he was of the opinion that if further purchases were made they would raise the exchange. Owing to the demand for finance for cotton and jute he thought there was likely to be a pretty brisk demand for Council Bills. The mercantile community were of the opinion that the exchange might go higher, although there were some of the opinion that the Finance Minister would not allow it to go beyond that, this season. It all depended on the stringency of money. The Imperial Bank deposits were only 28 per cent. as against 42 per cent last year. Other exchange Banks had got plenty of money, however.

In reply to Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Tata said it would be safe for them to assume that the exchange for some time to come would be 1/6.

Mr. Ginwala: Supposing we make a recommendation that your application should be granted, and supposing the exchange goes up to 1-8 will you come up again?—Supposing it goes down to 1-4 will the Government come to us?—It depends on the prices.

Mr. Tata agreed that the legislature had decided that the steel industry should on an average get Rs. 180 per ton, so that the consumer might know what his liability was. Mr. Tata could not say anything if he got Rs. 180 per ton.

EFFECTIVE STEPS NEEDED

If the exchange rises from 1/6 to 1/8 then you will have to make a fresh application, or there must be some machinery to rectify the difference?—You are going to put up some sort of machinery for this purpose, and there ought to be the same sort of machinery for adjusting the difference. If the difference is Rs. 5 per ton, then we will not go; but if it is Rs. 20 per ton then we will have to go.

Supposing it is like this. The exchange should be taken at 1/6; if there is a rise of a half-penny, or say Rs. 4 per ton roughly, the executive authorities should add that to the duty automatically?—Yes. and that is the only way in which one can easily do it.

If the sterling exchange rises beyond 1/6, for every half-penny Rs. 4 should be added?—We only look to our price of Rs. 180 per ton.

Supposing there is a big boom in steel, but the exchange is only 1/4 and the steel goes up to Rs. 180 per ton?—We ask for automatic machinery. We must have it. For every half-penny the custom office should charge higher.

Continuing he said even if there was a big boom in Europe and the price of steel went up to Rs. 160 c. i. f. Belgian ports and the exchange went up, even then the machinery should automatically add Rs. 4 per ton for every half-penny rise in the exchange. The Government must devise some sort of machinery which would work. As long as the witness got Rs. 180 per ton he did not mind what the foreign exchange was—whether it went up or down. The Government must find out a machinery which would act up at once. The present process had been going on for the last four months. In June when they applied to Government they were informed that it was too soon to apply.

Mr. Ginwala: Was it not too soon in June?—No, it was not. Even when the Tariff Bill was going to be passed in June, we made out a case for an increase.

PLEA FOR AUTOMATIC MACHINERY.

Continuing Mr. Tata said now they would have to wait for three months, and if the exchange went up again they would have to apply again. This should be done automatically. He would not have minded if they were in normal times, but they were not.

The Chairman said he did not know whether the Government would agree to make changes in the tariff every now and then on the basis of the exchange.

In reply to Mr. Kale the witness said promptitude was the very essence of the whole matter. Whatever step the Government might adopt, it should be given effect to promptly.

The Chairman suggested to Mr. Tata, and he agreed to adopt the suggestion that the Company should supply to the Government of India information every month, so that they might have all the information constantly on record, as that would save time. In case they should apply again Government could look up the figures and get the necessary information.

### EVIDENCE OF MR. SAWDAY.

In the after-noon the Tariff Board examined Mr. S K. Sawday, Sales Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. on the basis of the statements and figures supplied by him. The questions and answers were quite inaudible at the press table.

He was heard to state, in reply to Mr. Ginwalla, that in the beginning of June the Company was not so badly off, although they were not getting Rs. 180 per ton; but since then there had been a drop in the prices. They must remember that they had lost six months already, and must lose another three months. Then they sold about Rs. 5 less than the British prices, but now their prices were approaching the Continental prices. They had a surplus left on their hands of about 4,000 tons, which was due both to over-production and their inability to sell.

# NON-CO-OPERATION.

## LOVE, THE BASIC PRINCIPLE.

## MAHATMAJI'S ARTICLE IN "NAVAJIVAN."

We are informed that the Associated Press message from Ahmedabad published in our yesterday's issue giving a summary of Mahatma Gandhi's article in the current issue of "Nava Jivan" is misleading. The following is a free translation of the article in question, headed "The Non-Co-operators' duty":—

The Belgaum Congress might suspend non-co-operation. But non-co-operators will not cease to exist. As a matter of fact it is the formal state of non-co-operation that will be suspended. Where there is love, co-operation and non-co-operation are in reality the same. When a son co-operates or non-co-operates with his father or the father with the son, in either case the action must be the outcome of love. Co-operation practised for selfish ends is not co-operation but bargain. Non-co-operation undertaken with ill-will is a great sin. Both must be eschewed. Non-co-operation launched in 1920 was based on love. That the vast mass of the people hardly realising this cast in their lot with the movement with feelings of hatred mattered little. If only the leaders, one and all had understood the fundamental truth and acted upto it, we would have been spared the bitter consequences. We did not realise the true meaning of peaceful non-co-operation. The result was ill-will and hatred. To-day we reap the fruit of our own creation. The hatred with which we non-co-operated with the English has recoiled on us. The Hindus and Mussalmans have begun to hate one another. Co-operators and Non-co-operators do likewise. Non-co-operation has to be suspended so that this tendency might be checked. The motive in suspension will not merely be that pleaders may revert to practise and students to Government Educational institutions without any stigma attaching to such action. (As a matter of fact those who have understood the true meaning of non-co-operation will not revert to institutions and professions once abandoned.) But we must repent of our folly. The non-co-operator must embrace the co-operator, win him over by love and cease to hate him, even if the co-operator happens to be receiving Government help or is a Government Pleader, Government servant or even a member of a legislative body. The non-co-operator must mix freely with all coming under the abovementioned categories and secure their assistance in settling Hindu-Muslim disputes, removal of untouchability, boycott of foreign cloth, in fighting the drink and drug evils and the like.

The non-co-operator has to take the initiative in these matters. Therein lies the test of his resourcefulness. He must be humble, and discriminating. In winning over the co-operator by love lies the justification of the non-co-operator. He has to guard himself against undue flattery on the one hand and discourtesy on the other. To this end we must all unite. May God give us help.

## GUJARAT JOURNALISTS' ASSN.

### MAHATMAJI UNABLE TO ACCEPT CHAIRMANSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, October 20.

As Mr. Gandhi has declared his inability to accept the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Gujarati Journalists Conference, Mr. T. P. Thakore, manager of the "Prajabandu" has been appointed in his place. Mr. Gandhi has however consented to send a message. Mrs. Vidyagauri Raman Bhai is to open the exhibition of papers and magazines.

## MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

### REPORT DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 20.

The "Hindustan Times" is althoritatively informed that there is no truth whatever in a Reuter's telegram that Gandhiji is likely to visit Germany in the near future.

## SOURCE OF THE CANARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 20.

The message relating Mahatmaji's visit to Berlin is not Reuter's but the "Pioneer's" special message from London. The original message was sent by the Berlin correspondent of "the Daily Telegraph."

# EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE ON GOVT. HOUSES.

## 30 LAKHS IN 3 YEARS

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S REGRET.

## MORE ABOUT BOMBAY FINANCE SCANDAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The following is the concluding portion of the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on Audit and Appropriate Reports of the year 1922-23, the first portion of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

In this respect the following remarks appear in the Auditor-General's report. The proposal to erect new offices at Ganeshkhind for Private and Military Secretaries at a cost of Rs. 53,550 was administratively approved by the Government of India in February 1920. In May 1922 the Government of Bombay requested the Government of India to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State tot he amended plans and estimate for the same work the latter amounting to Rs. 93.600. The reasons given for the increase were; (1) The change of site (2) adoption of an altogether new design giving larger and more suitable accommodation (3) construction of a ground-floor verandah arcade to match the existing building close by (4) increase in rates and (5) provision of new record stands. It was also stated that the buildings originally designed were of plain and simple nature and accommodation provided therein was found to be insufficient. Hence that proposal was set aside, and a fresh design prepared in which provision was made for adding upper storeys over the two existing buildings, thus giving the required accommodation in a more suitable manner. The work had already been started in anticipation of the sanction on the ground that it was to be completed before Government moved to Ganeshkhind in June.

The Government of India in forwarding the letter from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State invited their attention to an increase over the original estimate, and expressed doubt whether it was really necessary to proceed with the work in the present financial circumstances. The Government of India also invited the attention of the Secreary of State to the large expenditure of Rs. 30,17,215 incurred during three years ending on 31st March 1922, on three Government Houses in the Bombay Presidency. As the work had already been started the Secretary of State felt that he had no alternative but to accord sanction and expressed his regret that the Government of Bombay should have thought it fit to incur this additional expenditure in the present Financial circumstances. The work is almost completed and expenditure to the end of May 1923, is Rs. 89,614 The Secretary of State in his letter dated 19th June 1922 fixed the annual limit of expenditure on the original works in connection with residences of Governor at Rs. 50,000 a year, permitting the local Government to sanction the expenditure on ordinary and special repairs without limit The actual expenditure incurred on three Government Houses in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1922-23 is Rs. 383,291. All sanctions to the expenditure on Government Houses in Bombay were preaudited with the orders of the Government of India. The appropriation report had not been placed before the Council. But excerpts from the minutes of the Standing Committees proceedings relating to the consideration of the appropriation report was read at the outset. The Accountant-General was asked by the Chairman to explain to the Committee the nature and object of the appropriation report. He did so briefly, explaining how it differed from the audit report and showed how grants made by the Legislative Council were utilised, how they were transferred from one head to another, and whether any Department, in particular, the Finance Department, had exceeded its powers in the sanctioned reappropriations. At the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed that the most convenient method of tackling the report would be in the first place to go through the Auditor-Generals letter which though it purported to be addressed to the Bombay Government was in effect a note for the Standing Committee.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S COMMENT.

Paragraph 3 of the Report:—Mr. Lalji Naranji commented on this paragraph stating that it confirmed his belief that the Public Works expenditure was excessive. The large amount shown as surplus was only due to the large amounts borrowed and the surplus was therefore quite illusory. The Accountant-General observed that the surplus far from being illusory was real and there was an actual surplus of 5.821. This paragraph was not meant to be a criticism on the policy of Government, but a mere statements of facts. Mr. Lalji Naranji enquired if the curtailment of the expenditure was real. He was informed that this was so.

Paragraph 4 of the report gives the annual saving. The Committee had no remarks to offer.

Paragraph 5 of the Auditor-General's letter:—The Finance Secretary explained that the criticism of the Auditor-General was unjustified. The Finance Department had actually prepared a statement of supplementary grants at the earliest possible date (which was not till March 1923) but the Government decided that there was no need for these supplementary grants to be placed before the Legislative Council and that the procedure followed in the previous year should be followed again and the excesses regularised through the appropriation report and public accounts committee, since that decision procedure has been altered and the Finance Department would in future see that the demands which it cannot sanction itself are placed before the Legislature for formal approval. There is no question of lack of control by the Finance Department. Individual instances quoted in the report would be dealt with as they came before the Committee In regard to the comment on the issue of Financial Rules the Finance Secretary explained that the Accountant-General had been good enough to lend a special officer to assist in the drawing up Financial Rules. He had been six months at work in the Finance Department and had been recalled before the work was complete. The Rules were nearly finished, and it was hoped would be shortly issued. The Accountant-General confirmed this explanation which was accepted by the Committee.

"A MERE STATEMENT OF FACTS."

Paragraph 6 of the Auditor-General's letter:—The Accountant-General explained that the remark was not made with a view to criticize the action of the local Government. It was a mere statement of what he considered to be facts. The Finance Secretary stated that the Accountant-General was under a misapprehension. The intention of Government, as explained to the Legislative Council, was to reduce expenditure both from voted and non-voted. According to convenience, more non-voted expenditure was cut better for "Transferred" Departments. The same procedure was followed as the Committee knew in making a cut of 15 lakhs in the current year. But this year the formal supplementary grant had been asked for. The Committee agreed that this was so.

Paragraph 8 of the Auditor-General's letter:—The Finance Secretary explained that the non-voted provision on account of exchange had been transferred to different heads concerned as for voted expenditure. It was found during the year that in many cases charges on account of exchange could be met from the grants already voted by the Council. In those cases in which it appeared from later revised estimates that they were likely to be exceeded, supplementary grants would have been asked for, but for the decision to follow the procedure of the preceding year mentioned in paragraph 5 above. As far the Finance Department was concerned it was purely a mtter of procedure, and the revised procedure would be followed in future. Paragraph 12 of the Auditor-General's letter:—The Finance Secretary informed the committee that the administrative departments at the instance of the Finance Department had already issued instructions to all their principal officers, instructing them to watch the expenditure month by month and give the administrative departments an early intimation of any excesses which are likely to occur. The proposals referred to by the Auditor-General in this paragraph have been circulated to all heads of departments. All replies have not yet been received. All those replies that had been received pointed out the impossibility of conforming to detailed instructions suggested without a trained staff. Government would consider the Auditor-General's suggestions very carefully.

TOUR EXPENSES AND EXCESS.

Paragraph 14 of the Auditor-General's letter. Tour expenses:—It was explained to the committee that the excess was chiefly on account of tour expenses of His Excellency the Governor. The Accountant-General said that an excess undoubtedly should have been anticipated and provision made. The excess did not come to his notice until March 1923, and was brought to the notice of the Military Secretary to Government who was asked to obtain a supplementary grant. The Finance Secretary stated that the report did not reach the Finance Department until after the end of the year, when nothing could be done. The Accountant-General was therefore asked to mention the excess in his report.

Mr. Shivdasani asked whether tour expenses of Governor anywhere in India were met by Government. He was informed that so long as the Governor was on duty in India, he was entitled to travel at Government expense. His duty occasionally required his attendance at places outside the Presidency. The Committee desired that this excess should be brought to the special notice of the House. It was reported that the excess under "Ministers" under the same head was on account of the travelling allowance paid for Ministers by an oversight. No budget provision had been made. The Committee noted that the following excesses would require to be regularised by a vote in the legislature supplementary grants should be asked for at the next sessions. The General Administration 3,982,623 scheduled taxes 185 superannuation allowances and pension 188,433, Miscellaneous Adjustments 19,757, Famine Relief 276,914.

This completed the consideration of Auditor-General's letter and the Chairman asked if the Committee now desired to draw attention to any particular point in report.

Mr. Lalji Naranji drew attention to paragraph 2 of the Auditor-General's letter, referring to heavy expenditure in the public Works Department, he suggested that an economy of 18 lakhs on account of the retrenchment of the establishment was too small in comparison with the economies effected in other provinces, and affirmed that the financial position of Bombay was not sound. He asked whether a detailed comparison could not be worked out with other provinces in the matter of loan expenditure. The Accountant-General observed that a good index to an financial position of the province would be monthly balances which showed that the financial position of the local Government was strong.

Mr. Lalji Naranji's opinion was that this would be deceptive as balances were swollen by borrowing.

The Chairman observed that this would be a fit subject for the Taxation Enquiry Committee. Conditions obtaining in other provinces varied very considerably from those in this Presidency, and a fair comparison could only be made after full consideration of numerous details. A very elaborate enquiry would be needed before any just conclusion could be drawn. The Finance Secretary also pointed out that a large proportion of the Public Works Department expenditure was an expenditure on the prevention of famine by irrigation works.

Mr. Lalji Naranji reiterated his opinion that borrowing of the local Government was excessive and claimed that Auditor-General's letter confirmed his opinion The Chairman said he did not understand the Auditor-General to be criticising the policy of the local Government. In fact he pointed out that the Administration was alive to the situation, and did not consider the expenditure to be unduly heavy, having regard to the financial resources of the local government.

Mr. Lalji Naranji desired that the question should be brought prominently to the notice of the Legislative Council.

## REGISTRATION OF MONEY LENDERS.

### BILL IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The ensuing session of the Punjab Legislative Council, which will commence on 10th November, will include among other things a number of Bills to be introduced by both the official and the non-official members of the Council.

Mr. Fazil Hussain, the Minister, will introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of the money lenders in the Punjab which aims at securing publicity of money-lending transactions in the Punjab and their uniform regularity. The Bill further provides that every money-lender in the Punjab shall register his regular books of account in the form prescribed by the local Government. The proposed Bill is modelled after the registration provisions of the English Money-lenders Act with a few modifications to suit the local conditions.

Mr. Fazil Hussain, the Minister, will introduce the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill to remove certain defects', in the Punjab Municipal Act of 1921. The same member will introduce the Punjab District Boards Amendment Act to remove several defects in the Punjab Districts Boards Act of 1883.

A Bill to amend the Opium Act of 1878 in its application to the Punjab will be introduced. A Bill to amend the Punjab Excise Act of 1914 will also be introduced.

20th, 21st and 24th November have been alloted by His Excellency the Governor for non-official business.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma accompanied by his Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Pegu Division, Captain Muir and Captain Batty, A.D.C.S returned to Rangoon on Monday after-noon after a short tour in Tharawaddy, Prome and Thayetmo Districts.

## HINDUS AND ALLAHABAD RIOTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, October 29.

The Allahabad Hindu Sabha has issued a rejoinder to the communique of the Commissioner of Allahabad on the Allahabad disturbances repudiating the allegations as to its causes and explaining the part Hindus took in it.

A large number of persons are being tried for various offences in connection with the riots and two Anglo-Indian Deputy Magistrates have been deputed to try the accused.

Poona 20th October:—A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. N. R. Gunjal M.L.C. A resolution expressing regret at the death of late Mr. Kasherao Jadhav of Baroda was passed.—A.P.

A Delhi message says Mr. Asaf Ali, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, who was suffering from appendicitis, an operation for which had to be postponed for some time, owing to his imprisonment, under-went the operation on Sunday which was performed by Doctors Ansari, Abdul Rahman and Sharma. The operation was successful, but he passed a rather restless time immediately after it owing to the freshness of the wound. His pulse however is steady and no fear of complication is apprehended by the doctors.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.

periment of registering the documents was refused by the Council. The Finance Member next moved a resolution authorising the Standing Finance Committee to sanction re-appropriation only reporting them to the Council. As the law now stands, all re-appropriations require to be sanctioned by the Council. The Finance Member said he had been warned that the Council would not agree to a resolution as it is very averse to the parting with its privileges. He assured the Council that the resolution was meant only to save time of the Council and to see that the expenditure was debited to proper heads. The Accountant-General would certainly draw the attention of the Council to all irregularities.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment for the addition to the resolution of the words "for approval." He said that the Council should reserve to itself the power of scrutinising all the items of expenditure. Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order that the resolution was *ultra vires* under Rules 31 and 34 as it proposed to abrogate the Council's powers. The Finance Secretary said the resolution did not involve the transfer of any right of the Council. The Advocate-General said the resolution was in order. Mr. Jayakar upheld Mr. Nariman's objection. The Finance Member explained that Rules 31 and 34 related to the scrutiny of accounts after they have been incurred while the resolution related to the re-appropriation of items in the correct Budget.

The President suggested that if as the Finance Secretary explained the Government only wanted the powers to be given to the Finance Committee to debit the items of expenditure to the different heads the resolution might be amended to make this clear, because the resolution as it stood might be interpreted to mean that the Finance Committee could re-appropriate the items of expenditure not only from one head to another but also from one object to another.

Before the Council adjourned the Home Member said the Government desired to keep their promise to give five days for non-official business and were willing to withdraw all official business undisposed off if the other parties in the House so desired.

The Council then adjourned.

## GUN LICENSE CANCELLED.

### FOR ATTENDING DT. CONFERENCE.

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS PARDONED WHO WERE CONVICTED UNDER SECTION 124-A, INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Rao Saheb D. P Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state how many persons have been pardoned for offence committed under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code during the last five years?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward. Sentences have been remitted in six cases during the last five years.

Mr. V N Jog (Dharwar District): Will Government be pleased to state whether it is their policy to refuse the licenses for arms to persons who attend political meetings or conferences?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District). Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the district magistrate of Dharwar has very recently cancelled gun licenses of three gentlemen of the Hangal taluka on the ground that they attended the Dharwar District Conference, held at Hangal in April 1924, and that they thus helped the non-co-operation movement?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the affirmative..

UNIVERSITY CORPS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state how many students there are in the University Corps and how many of them are Brahmins?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: On the 19th September 1924 there were 635 students in the University Trainnig Corps and of these 335 were Brahmins.

DAILY ALLOWANCE AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO M. L. C'S

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state the total amount paid to members of the Legislative Council on account of travelling and daily allowances for attending the February-March session of the Council?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: Rs. 29,436-70.

## A CINEMA TRAGEDY.

### 25 KILLED AND 18 INJURED IN STAMPEDE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Athens.—25 persons have been killed and 18 injured, mostly children, in a stampede following a false fire alarm in a cinema. It is suspected that the alarm was the rose of a gang of pickpockets hoping to benefit by the confusion.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL

Speaking in support of Mr. M. R Jayakar's amendment for deletion of the clause providing that the President shall be a whole time officer, Mr. S. A Sardesai (Bijapur) said that the prestige and dignity of the Chair appealed to him more than the false notions of economy which seemed to have led the Elect Committee to insert the clause which was derogatory in its wording. He therefore supported the amendment for the delition of the derogatory clause

Evanlles-Baines.—Forty out of forty-four houses in the village Novel in Haut-Savoie have been burned down. The villagers have taken refuge in the neighbouring hamlet. The heat was so intense that the church bells melted.—Reuter.

## SIKH SUDHAR SANGAT'S PLIGHT.

### DEWAN INTERRUPTED BY CROWD.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 19.

The Sikh Sudhar Sangat, which is leaving for Jaito to-morrow morning, had according to its previous decision, prepared itself to offer its prayers before the Akal Takhat. Prior to its departure for the Akal Takhat, this evening, it was holding a 'Dewan' which was interrupted by a crowd of people composed of Akalis and others. When the Sanghat started for the Akal Takhat the crowd, which had by this time increased in dimensions, obstructed its course and assaulted many of the members of the Sanghat.

Master Sunder Singh soon appeared on the scene, and prevailed on the crowd not to obstruct the Shanghat. Sardar Mangal Singh also turned up, and he also persuaded the crowd to behave peacefully, but the crowd did not disperse. Then there ensued an altercation between the leaders of both the parties. In the meantime, the crowd was swelling in numbers. Finally, the Sudhar Sanghat decided to retire, though the Akali leaders assured them that they could safely proceed to the Golden Temple.

Sardars Mangal Singh, Raja Singh and Sunder Singh then delivered speeches expressing their sincere regret on behalf of the S. G. P. C for all that had happened They pointed out that there was no responsible Akali in the mob and they had requested the Sanghat to go to the Durbar Sahib, but it would not.

## STATEMENT OF SARDAR M. MANGAL SINGH.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20.

Sardar M Mangalsingh and Master Sundersingh of Lyallpur have issued the following statement to the press.—

"In view of the fact that the Sikh Sudhar Sangat was paying a visit to Sri Durbar Sahib before leaving for Jaito the S. G. P. C. had decided that they should be treated like pilgrims in general, and should not be molested in any way within the precincts of the Golden Temple. Elaborate precautions had been taken by those responsible for the management of the Golden Temple. At the time when the Jatha was expected at the Golden Temple, news reached of some un-toward happenings when it had set out from Saragarhi Gurudwara where it had been encamped. it was also stated that a big crowd was blocking its way and was preventing it from moving further. Immediately we hastened to the spot. It was alleged by the Sikh Sudhar Sangat that they had been hooted down by the mob. Dust had been thrown over them, and that their flag and their sign-board had been torn. It was alleged by the people that two men were seriously injured by the Sudhar Sangat who were removed to the hospital. We expressed our regret for what had happened and explained to the people of the supreme necessity of remaining strictly non-violent even under the greatest provocations. We also appealed to them to give every facility to the Sangat visiting the Golden Temple. Consequently, the way was cleared and the Sangat was asked to proceed onwards, but they persistently refused to move and were badly blaming the Akalis for all that had happened although very few Akalis were present in the mob. which consisted of men belonging to all communities—Hindus, Mussalmans and the Sikhs alike. It was represented to the Sudhar Sangat that the S. G. P. C, was prepared to make arrangements for their safely reaching the Golden Temple. They did not listen to all this and refused to proceed further. Consequently the Jatha dispersed.

There are strong reasons to believe that their leaders were anxious that the Jatha should not go to the Akal Takhit at all because they feared desertions from amongst their ranks and the decision to visit the Durbar Sahib was taken only after considerable pressure was brought to bear upon them by their people."

## MAHARASHTRA HINDU DHARMA PARISHAD.

(Associated Press.)

DEULGAON RAJA, Oct. 20.

The special session of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad took place at Deulgaon Raja in Berar, on the 17th and 18th inst., amidst great enthusiasm, under the guidance of Jagadguru Shri Thankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti.

People had collected for the annual festival of Shri Balasaheb and this fact mainly contributed to the success of the Parishad. Mr. Annaji Ramachandra Fimprikar, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Abasaheb Maharaj Gorolikar, the President of the Conference spoke on religious and social conditions of the Hindus and on the necessity of consolidation. The Jagadguru spoke and guided the Parishad in all its deliberations.

Resolutions expressing views on the Delhi Unity Conference, cow killing, music near mosques, Gulbarga riots, Shuddhi and other subjects were passed.

The presence of a large number of Pandits from far and near was a special feature of the Parishad. Some Satyashodhaks tried to create disturbance at the Parishad.

An Ahmedabad message says:—A public meeting of the Sanatan Hindus was held on Monday night to protest against the attitude of the National leaders and Government in the matter of untouchability and other religious matters. The proceedings of the meeting hardly commenced when there was a great noise for nearly an hour at certain words of a speaker who at last withdrew them.

The Resolutions that were passed also expressed the views of those Sanatan Hindus who believe in untouchability.—A.P.

## "GIVE UP PETTY COMMUNAL QUARRELS."

### MAULANA HUSSAIN AHMED'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

'The cause of communal riots is seldom religous"—with these words the celebrated Muslim divine of Deoband, Maulana Hussain Ahmed, who was interned at Malta during the war and was a fatwa prisoner of the famous Karachi trial, expressed himself. Tazias, Alams, music and processions, none a necessary constituent element of religion, make for all the mischief. It surely means no disrespect to the mosque if music is played by a procession passing by. It is hardly reasonable to argue disrespect when sounds of music happen to reach a mosque as to disturb the Muslims' prayer by the noise. The Maulana expects that the Hindu brethren will not be so intolerant and unaccommodating as to wound the Moslem sentiment in an aggressive way. When the Mussalmans silently submit to the rattling—rending noise of tram cars passing by the Musjid even when they are engaged in congregational prayers too rigid insistence on the stopping of Hindu music before the mosque betrays an inconsistency which takes away much of the force from the Muslim argument.

MESSAGE TO BENGAL MUSLIMS.

On this particular point as a message to the Mussalmans of Bengal the Moulana asks them to organise themselves socially politically educationally but not on the exact lines and yet not in opposition to the Hindu Sanghatan movement, The Sanghatan movement, the Moulana remarked, is poor in ideals. Moslem organisations must not be for the sole purpose of the protection of petty communal rights. It must cover a wider field with a wider outlook. The Mussalmans must organise themselves for the defence of Islam and watan, religion and country and for the assertion of national rights. They must prepare themselves for fighting the powerful bureaucracy and not their neighbours who are practically as weak as themselves. If the efforts and energy of the Mussalmans are directed to the fulfilment of the higher and nobler objective of the attainment of the country's freedom the preparation necessary and sacrifice demanded for such an endeavour will lead them to acquire a strength and power which they can never come to if they circumscribe their ambition to the petty Sanghatanist ideal. The Sikhs in the Punjab have organised their resources to give battle to the bureaucracy and thus they have attained to such a position of communal solidarity that in that province Hindus and Mussalmans as individual communities are afraid of the Sikhs. "When religion and country's cause demand all the attention and sacrifice we can command, it is suicidal to misdirect our energy to the channels of mutual quarrels and bickerings Our ideals must be high and noble not narrow and parochial."

## COMMUNAL TENSION AT PATNA.

### DIFFERENCES B ING SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct 20.

The apprehended communal disturbance in Patna and Dinapur appears to have now been almost averted.

On the 17th instant, Maulana Mahomed Ali received a rather alarming telegram from Mr. Khurshid Hussain, stating that the Mahommedans were very much perturbed over certain actions of the Hindus, but the former had adopted a peaceful attitude in response to the wishes of Mr. Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. Mr. Mahomed Ali conveyed the contents of the telegram to Mr. Gandhi who wired to Mr. Khurshid Hussain expressing gratefulness for the peaceful attitude of the Mussalmans and requesting them to maintain the same and bring about a settlement in consultation with Babu Rajendra Prashad to whom also Mr Gandhi wired to see Mr. Khurshid Hussain and to do all that was needful. Mr. Mahomed Ali wired to Mr. Khurshid Hussain to the same effect and asked for a joint report from Mr. Rajendra Prashad and Mr. Khurshid Hussain about the situation.

Mr. Gandhi to-day has received a telegram from both the gentlemen assuring him that the trouble at Dinapur was being settled. They hoped that there would be no further trouble.

## TROUBLE AVERTED AT AHMEDABAD

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

A fracas took place yesterday at about 11 a.m. outside Jamalpur Gate between a Hindu Sadhu and a Mahomedan. The Hindu Sadhus had pitched a tent outside the temple of Jagannath. One of them went to fetch water from the Municipal pipe nearby when a Mahomedan demanded to drink water. A quarrel ensued between them, as a result of which the Sadhu was injured on his head. Soon the Sadhus and a large number of Mahomedans assembled, but before the quarrel between them could develop, several Police Sub-Inspectors immediately followed by the Deputy Police Superintendent and the City Magistrate arrived on the scene and everything became quiet. An armed police party was kept at night in Beharanpur Chowky and nothing untoward has happened this morning.

## LUCKNOW AUTUMN RACES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20

The list of first entries for the Lucknow Autumn Races (Nov. 18th, 20th, and 22nd) indicates that 15 horses have already been entered for the Army Cup and 7 for the Grand Indian Military Steeplechase. Final entries close on 1st November.

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11 **SHAH JAYANTILAL VIRCHAND**, Madhav Baug.
12 **SHAH PURSHOTUM LALUBHAI**, Next to **Null Bazar Police Station,**
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18 **THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES** Grant Road Corner.
19 **THE LAL BAUG STORES**, Lal Baug, Parel.
20 **SHAH JIVANLAL DOLATRAI**, Lower Parel Curry Road, Beneath the Bridge.
21 **SHAH BECHARDAS GANGJI**, Dadar Station B. B.
22 **MANHAR BROTHERS**, Near Railway Bridge, Ghat Kopar.
23 **SUMAN STORES**, Revashanker Jugjivan's Bungalow, Santa Cruz.
24 **SHAH KANJI KURSONJI**, Mulji Jetha Market Gopal Gali..
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No one buyer will be supplied with goods worth over Rs. 100/- at a time. Discount at the rate of **half anna per rupee** specially given for the occasion.
Stock being limited we request the public to avail of the opportunity before it is too late.

## MARVELLOUS RESPONSE.

## NEARLY HALF THE STOCK EXHAUSTED WITHIN FOUR DAYS.

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## RULE-MAKING POWERS.

### NEED OF COUNCIL CONTROL.

Speaking on the amendment to clause 52, sub-clause 4, of the Children's Protection Bill Mr. M. R. Jayakar spoke as follows on Saturday:—

The amendment I have proposed in clause 52 sub-clause 4 does not require that the rules, made under this Act, should be passed one by one in this Council. I recognise the inconvenience referred to by the Hon. the leader of the House in his speech opposing my amendment, that such a procedure would entail inordinate delay. My amendment merely requires that, instead of this Council having an 'ex-post facto' control and supervision over the rules made by Government, these rules should not come into operation, until they are put on the Council Table, and the Council has had the opportunity of modifying or annulling the same at the next session, if they so choose. If these rules are petty, as imagined by the Hon. the Home Secretary, it is obvious that this Legislative Council, which values its time as much as the Government benches, will not frivolously seek to modify or annul such rules. I am claiming this right on behalf of this Council not as a general precedent for all rules which may hereafter be made under any Act energent or otherwise. I am claiming it in connection with this special legislation, which, as its sponsors have themselves admitted, is an experimental measure of a far-reaching character affecting, as it does the domestic felicity and internal economy of Hindu and Mahomedan families.

We have already given to Government our best help in making this Act as little objectionable as possible from the point of view of Indian parents, but instead of some of the members being grateful to us for the assistance my Party has given, we are accused in a spirit of caviling intolerance of obstructing the business of this House. I can say to the Hon. Member for Belgaum, Mr. B. K. Dalvi, who made that remark, that it was most inopportune, intemperate and unmerited and savoured of the mofussil atmosphere, from which he comes. This Council, I have no doubt will not be prejudiced by such petty-minded comments.

### 'DANGEROUS AND NOVEL EXPERIMENT.'

I repeat that this measure is a dangerous and a novel experiment and this Council must most jealously guard the right that on every rule, which Government may make in connection with this Act, it will have the controlling voice, not only 'ex post facto,' but before the operation of such rules. We know from our experience how the spirit of an Act can be whittled down and even counteracted by rules seemingly made under its provisions I do not wish to take up the time of the House by giving instances, but the rules, made by the Government of Bombay and India under the provisions of the Government of India Act, it cannot be denied, have had the effect of defeating some of the wholesome provisions of the Government of India Act, nor can it be denied that a clever draftsman can hoodwink the promoters of the Act and defeat their beneficent purpose. That being our experience, I am very loath, and I want the Council to share my unwillingness to the fullest extent, to hand over to the Executive the power of making rules operative in the first instance. My amendment would not cause any delay in the operation of this Act, for, we have agreed in response to the appeal of the Government, to let this Act go forth to-day from this House. But Government must not bait this House too much. Speaking for myself, how often during the last four days, whenever the Hon. the Leader of the House has spoken of the extreme urgency of this Act and appealed to us on that ground not to press our amendments, I have felt tempted to get up in my seat and retort that the "Heavens are not going to fall, if this Measure is not passed into an enactment before the August session." But I have curbed that temptation because I am equally anxious as the Government that this Act should emerge from this session as a well-considered and a properly balanced measure. But Government are simply asking for their pound of flesh, with the aid of the majority they can command in this House, if they want to secure the same speedy urgency for all rules, which they make in this connection. As this is a Legislative Council, and all rules made under the Act will have the operation and force of law, it is but meet that we should have the ultimate control of this legislation in our hands. The rules may be quite as important as the Act itself. I do not want this House to be misled by the argument of the Hon. the Home Secretary that the rules are always petty and ministerial. I want the House to remember that they are not always so and that very often they have the effect of deadening, defeating and nullifying the important sections of the Act itself. The Hon. member from Bombay, Mr. A. N. Surve wants us to be merely content with the power of sending in objections to these rules. But he himself went on to admit that there is nothing in the Rules or Standing Orders or in this Act itself which will compel the Government to consider our objections. Our objections will be simply put away as futile, if Government did not want to consider them. We have no power to compel Government to consider our objections. Such power can only arise in favour of this Council by an expressed section making that provision, as my amendment proposes to do. I therefore, submit once more that, having regard to the special and drastic nature of this legislation and to its experimental character, the House will stand by me in my desire to secure its privileges. Before I conclude I may just point out that in the draft Co-operative Society's Bill, as it has come to this House from the Select Committee, there is a provision far more drastic than my amendment in connection with the power of the House to consider the rules framed by Government under that Act. It must be remembered that the Co-operative Society's Act is comparatively of little importance compared with the far reaching consequence of the Children's Act, and it is obvious that if such control for rules was thought necessary in the interest of the public in connection with the Co-operative Society's Bill such a control is infinitely more necessary in connection with this piece of legislation, which will affect our children and the domestic felicity of our families.

### ANALOGY OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We are told that the House of Commons permits such rules to be made by the Government contenting itself only with an 'ex post facto' approval and sanction. I am surprised that the Government and their supporters draw in rather too frequently the analogy of the House of Commons. The House of Commons legislates for the United Kingdom and even for the entire Commonwealth. It provides for the concern at times of the whole Empire. When this Council reaches that stage and is concerned with a magnitude of affairs as large as of the House of Commons, and when the Executive is a tune to the atmosphere of the House of Commons we shall be ready, when that stage is reached, even to hand over our entire fate into the hands of the Government. It will then be our Government manned by our representatives and carried on according to our temper and aspirations. But may I remind the House that the House of Commons, as was pointed out by the Hon. the Deputy President, until 1890 or thereabout did not entrust the Executive with the power of final enforcement of such rules, but it kept it in its own hands? It was only in recent years that the House passed the power in favour of the Executive Government, which is after all in England only the reflection of the popular will. My motive in pressing this amendment is not that of obstructing the business of the House unnecessarily. My Hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, only yesterday congratulated me and my colleagues on the wonderful care and attention we have been bestowing upon sections of this Act, and I can assure my Hon. Friends that, speaking for myself I have devoted the utmost care to the sections of this Act with the sole view that they should be made from the people's point of view as little objectionable as possible. After all this Act concerns Indian parents and we venture to tell the Government that in a measure like this we, Indians, understand things far better than any foreigner can, as a member of the Government.

## YOUTH AND INTERNATIONALISM.

### Mr. MAUNG MAUNG JI'S LECTURE

"Youth and the Spirit of internationalism" was the theme of Mr. Maung Maung Ji's lecture before the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Friday. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided on the occasion.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in introducing the speaker said that Mr. Maung Maung Ji was one of the band of servers who have accepted Dr. Annie Besant as their leader. He had just returned from Europe where he was undergoing training at Cambridge. He was a graduate of the Madras National University having received his early education at Benares and Madmapalle. In his sojourn in Europe, Mr. Maung Maung Ji had studied the different Youth Movements in various countries and had come to realise that in the youth of the world lay the salvation of humanity.

### YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji said that he was one of the youths of the country who had no other charm but to serve and work for the youth not only of India but of the world. He had been studying the youth movements of the world and since he came to India he had interested himself in all the activities of the youth of the country.

Proceeding he referred to the Youth's League of Madras. The Youth's League of Madras had recently sent a message of goodwill and the assurance of their sympathy and co-operation to their sisters and brothers all the world over in the task of world reconstruction. That was a thing to be pondered over. It was the spirit of youth expressing itself. Youth all the world over was one and same. It was full of life, full of vigour and full of resolve. He wanted them to realise that they could not do away with the old people. It was they who had led them to a certain height. Youth must look upon them with kindness. Where the old people had stopped, the youth must carry on their work further and when youth in its turn had reached a certain milestone, they must look upon youth that was to follow in their footsteps to carry on the work they had left behind. They had to see that they were true to the tradition that had been handed down to them.

With a vote of thanks to the president and the speaker the meeting terminated.

## NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 19.

Mr. M. E. R. Malak, head of the Mahdi Bagh institution has offered to endow two gold medals in memory of his revered father Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak. The medals are to be awarded annually to the Muslim students who obtain the highest percentage of marks in the Intermediate and B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of the Nagpur University. The students of the King Edward College Amraoti have paid a sum of Rs. 500 (Proceeds of a dramatic performance given for the purpose) for a sports cup to be competed for by all colleges of the Nagpur University annually.

## NAGPUR WORKMEN'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 20

At a meeting of the labourers held under the auspices of the local Labour League the following resolutions were passed. Barrister Abhyanker presided:—

The first resolution supports the Weekly Payment Bill and the Maternity Benefit Bill both of which have been already introduced in the Legislative Assembly and requests all members official and non-official to lend hearty support to them.

The second resolution urges the Reforms Enquiry Committee to extend the basis of the franchise for electing the members for the Central and Provincial Legislatures so as to give adequate representation to the working classes.

The third resolution says that the number of the seats thus reserved for the working classes shall not be less than twelve for the Legislative Assembly and four for the Provincial Council


### WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

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## ANGLO-INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

At a meeting of the unemployed Anglo-Indians this evening a resolution was passed recommending the formation of an Employment Bureau for the Anglo-Indians to enrol names, qualifications and experience of suitable Anglo-Indians and to address firms and other such bodies or individuals inviting them to consult the Bureau for employees and offering to supply them with suitable candidates.

Another resolution expressed thanks to the Viceroy for his reference to the Anglo-Indians' claims at the recent Railways Conference.

The Shikarpur Municipality at a special general meeting held in the Municipal Hall on 27th September resolved unanimously that Government be requested to locate the new arts college in Upper Sind and preferrably in Shikarpur, where a very suitable building is available.

# "EAST AND WEST."

## BRITISH SERVANTS AND PROLETARIANS.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WRANGLE.

## EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

## TURKS AND THEIR FRONTIER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. MacDonald, when talking to the journalists, assured them that he was concerned for the dignity and renown of the Press. Then how can he support the exclusion of Mr. Horniman from India for the exercise of free speech and the practice of a free Press?

An appeal, signed by several members of Parliament, was recently made to Mr. MacDonald to grant Mr. B. G. Horniman his passport to India. This has now been refused, without any reasons being given.

SALARY, PAY AND WAGE.

The British have really generous ideas toward the British servants of their administration. They think they ought to get higher salaries, and 2 shillings to the rupee. Particularly when it can all be done at the expense of others. To those others, the servants are masters. The people they get their pay from must brass up and on no account expect a similar increase of pay and salaries. Though the cost of living has (so official statistics state) risen by nearly 100 per cent., there is no proposal to grant a rise of 100 per cent. on all wages and salaries of Indians.

Very properly, the "Indian Nationalist" says that, if this cannot be done, then the higher services ought not to get the proposed increases and advantage of exchange, amounting to a total of 50 per cent. increase.

We would go a step further and say, that the increased cost of the bare elements of life, which chiefly and almost exclusively interest the poorest classes in India, have suffered an increase of far above 100 per cent. since 1904. In some cases it is more like 500 per cent. Yet we have not been favoured by a Lee Commission on Proletarian wages! Unless the British servants of far-flung Empire can put up with 25 per cent. on the 1904 basis, India ought to have the power to dispense with their expensive services. The Moderates and Independents ought to join with the Swarajists in a resistance to any greater increase, in view of the pay and conditions of service, and the rate of rise of the same, as applied to Indians in "their own" country.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

The I. F. T. U., or Amsterdam Trade Union International, makes a reference to the remarks of the President of the Trades Congress in England, Mr. Purcell, who is also President of the I. F. T. U. After referring to his well-known and sympathetic references to the condition of Indian Labour, the Federation hopes that the Indian Trade Union movement will soon affiliate with the Amsterdam International in order to bring the Indian workers "into contact with the ideas, methods and institutions of International Labour."

We should think it would be far better for Indian trade unionism to stand outside this arena of strife and discord. The atmosphere is far less one of internationalism than of exclusion and ostracism, fault-finding and insinuation. Throughout the work of this Federation is heard a continual note of carping and prejudiced criticism of the other International, which is designated "Red", and which certainly must be held to have some influence (probably a very big influence) in "International Labour." We are aware, and glad to see, that this I. F. T. U. side of the wrangle is prepared to at least discuss the basis of an agreement between the two wings of International Labour. Our view is that, until that agreement is effected, Indian Labour will not lose, but gain, by staying out of the European cockpit. For example, one of the component elements of this I. F. T. U. has rejected the application of a Russian union to join the federation of its own trade (the glass workers). The same with the International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives, the Postal International, and the Land-workers' International. The Amsterdam Federation reports with satisfaction that the days of Communist influence are over in Switzerland, which conclusion it basis on the Swiss Trade Union Congress of September 13-15. This sectarian body co-operates amicably with the moderates of the Social-Democratic orgarisation, but refuses by 136 to 35 to similarly co-operate with the Communist Party.

NO UNITED FRONT.

The same machine vote greeted an attempt to remove the exclusion of the Communist Party by the Congress. Finally "a very moderately-phrased motion in favour of the creation of the united front was rejected by 118 to 22." We are not surprised to read that "the various items on the agenda had been carefully prepared by the Federation Executive and by the Council. We are familiar in England with this benevolent loading of the dice.

Despite this treatment of even the united front by one of its affiliated constituents, the I. F. T. U. has the temerity to say: "It happens to be easier to go on shouting the war-cry 'United Front' than to make definite proposals for its establishment."

A NOVEL GAZETEER.

We have referred in previous issues to the valuable enterprise of "Adventure" (6, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.) in conducting an enquiry section relative to all parts of the world. One section of great topical interest is that relative to Egypt and the Sudan. The expert responsible for that section is Mr. W. J. Moffat, and his monograph on the Sudan contains information of a reliable order, skilfully condensed and well worthy of the attention of all students of the subject. Here are some of the chief points.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

The Sudan, or Bilad-es-Sudan (land of the black people) includes a huge belt of territory south of Egypt. The part to the west has come under French control, but the eastern part, or "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan" is the part which looms large in the political eye. This "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan" extends from Wady Halfa, the southern limit of Egypt, nearly to Gondokoro on the Bahr-el-Jebel, or Upper Nile. The head-waters of the Nile (white Nile, or Nile proper) beyond this territory. They are the Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, in the Uganda country. Uganda and Tanganyika are under British control. The Blue Nile which falls into the Nile at Khartoom rises in the mountains of Abyssinia.

The historical claim of the Egyptian Government to the ownership of this Sudan land, of one million square miles and 3½ million inhabitants, is as follows: In 1819 Mehemet Ali of Egypt sent his son Ismail to annex "Nubia" (12 to 14 degrees north latitude. Subsequently Europeans in the nominal employment of "Egypt", like Baker and Gordon, carried the flag to the Albert Nyanza and the watershed of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. (2 degrees north of the equator). This political claim to the territory ignores the subsequent history of the region. Mahdism, which after all was a crude sort of nationalism, burst forth in 1882, and the last Egyptian Governor, Emir Pacha of the Equatorial Province, was rescued by Stanley in 1889. The country had to be reconquered, and the reconquest was undertaken, however veiled by allusions to Egypt, as a British conquest. This conquest was completed at Ondurman in 1898. In 1899 the Sudan was constituted a condominium of the British and Egyptian Governments.

Egyptian nationalists at that time declared that Egypt repudiated the conquest, protested against the use of Egyptian forces, and refused responsibility or ownership. There was quite a lot of Egyptian sympathy with the inhabitants of the Sudan, and antagonism to Lord Kitchener of the Omdurman fame.

Now we hear that Egypt claims the Sudan and the other day I heard this expanded into a demand for the Lakes, which are beyond the territory of the Sudan.

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

The point, however, that troubles me, is the proposed abandonment of British rule over many peoples, mostly Muslims, and the assumption of rule by Egyptians,—who, although Muslims and very good Muslims too, have not the faintest *natural right* to rule Nuba, Hamitic and mixed peoples, like the Dankala and the peoples of Kardofan Darfur and Sennar; the Bisharin and Hadendoehs; the Shilluks and Nuers.

The Baggaras of Kardofan, a noble race, will consider themselves injured and enslaved by rule from Cairo. It certainly behoves all friends of freedom to do what they possibly can to assure that Britain, before it evacuates the Sudan (if it does) shall secure a pact protecting the interests of the Sudanese.

WHAT WE SHOULD AVOID.

We are quite prepared for an outburst of ridicule and fury when we speak of Britain protecting or desiring to protect any native interests." Yet we are speaking absolutely by the card. The British built up in the 70's in South Africa a vast protective system for the coloured peoples. They made the English name respected among the coloured races and nations. But, when in the name of democracy England handed over South Africa to the so-called Union, it abandoned the coloured Africans without any guarantee of a continued policy. To-day those Africans are fast losing every particle of land, liberty and racial individuality. White Labour and Radicalism, English or Dutch, is withdrawing the old status of human rights. The only protests are from a handful of humanitarians and another handful of communists.

TURKS AND THEIR FRONTIER.

An inspired telegram from Baghdad denounces the Turks for acts of aggression on the frontier; and, despite the occupation of the League of Nations with the question of the frontier, rumours of the possibility of war have been flying about. The Colonial Secretary has, however, declared there is at present no state of war.

It is not at all proved that the force which moved into the country inhabited by the Nestorian (or so-called Assyrian Christian) minority, and caused numbers of them to fly from the home they had recently been "restored" to by British-Iraqian authorities, was even in part composed of Turkish regular forces. It is certain that it was mainly, and probably entirely, a spontaneous response of the majority population to the impudent and provocative capture and arrest, by Assyrians, of the Turkish vali. The British-Iraqian statement that men in the uniforms of Turkish regulars were found among the fragments left by the British bombers, proves nothing. When an entire population spontaneously rises to defend its nation or its honour, its principles or its compatriots—men on furlough, or recently discharged soldiers, will be found among them, and would hardly be able to remain concealed at home.

To prove that this area is well up in real Turkish territory, the report of the British air force can be profitably studied. "British aeroplanes", it is said, "by attacking their lines of communication" (this only means keeping their rear under shell-fire; it doesn't prove that there are any guarded and regular military communications) "have practically confined the Turks to this mountainous country." The benevolent intention of this act was to expose the cut-off band to the tender mercies of the subsidised and fomented minority. But the latter have preferred to fly; and the cut-off Turks and Kurds have been quite able to account for themselves, chiefly because *they are in their own country and the Assyrian mountaineers are after all a minority population.*

OTTOMANIA REVIVED.

The Daily Telegraph headlines the border incidents as "Ottoman Aggression." The Ottoman empire is abolished, and a Turkish State substituted; yet the fable of "Ottoman" aggression will not die, so long as there are Baghdad representatives of Reuter's to repeat the official fairy tales.

Despite the admission, in the despatch, of the Nestorians (so-called Assyrians) seizing the Turkish vali, it carefully constructs a case of whiteness for the Nestorians and of black machinations by the Turks. The British part in the business is treated in the same style of surprised and offended innocence. The Turks are bluntly accused of breaking over a "mandated frontier" in defiance of an Article in the Treaty of Lausanne, signed by the delegates in 1923, but not confirmed in the English Parliament till 1924. The British, and Reuter's, are well aware that there was not a fixed and clearly defined mandated frontier. It was left undefined in parts by the events up to the time of the armistice; and it was constantly being modified both by British and Turkish movements. The only fairly definite frontiers were those of the occupying forces at any one spot at the time of the armistice.

Article 3 of the Lausanne Treaty was an article based on the general situation. The British translate it as specially responding to, and covering, their manoeuvre of a month or two previous to the signature by delegation of the draft treaty,—when they —for example—rushed Rowanduz and district, and drove the Turks therefrom.


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## CHILD PROTECTION BILL.

TEST OF GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY.

Speaking on Mr. Bole's amendment that provision should be made in the Children's Protection Bill to prevent the spread of the vices of drinking, smoking betting and gambling amongst children and young persons, Mr. M. R. Jayakar spoke as follows on Thursday:—

I regret that my Hon. friend, Mr. Cowasji, should have unnecessarily imported into this discussion certain remarks calculated, if not intended, to provoke this House. I am surprised that the Hon. the General Member imagines that we do not represent public opinion or that public opinion is in any way different from the sentiments expressed by some of us here. I may say, and the House, I hope, will not consider it a boastful claim, that the Swaraj Party lives in daily contact with public opinion, as expressed through various channels in the country. Our whole claim for being here in supersession of our predecessors is based on the single circumstance that we are in more intimate, responsive and living contact with public opinion in the country. The Hon. Member has also unnecessarily insisted upon the difficulty of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to the amendments, which this House has adopted. The ruling of the President makes it perfectly clear that this House has the power of adopting or rejecting any amendments it chooses, and that this power of the House arises from the circumstance that the Government of India's sanction has been secured for this Bill. If Government still desire to have an *ex post facto* sanction of the Government of India to the amendments adopted by this House, they are at liberty to do so, though it may involve the consequence that this Bill will be hung up for the third reading, until such sanction can be obtained. The House will be willing to accommodate the Government with a view to secure the passing of this Bill in this session, but it is bad tactics to bait this House now and again with the remark that its efforts to obtain a modification of this Bill in many important particulars, as, for instance the penal clauses are futile, because the ultimate power of sanctioning such clauses lies with the Government of India.

A REAL DIFFICULTY.

The real difficulty, and I may frankly put it before the Government, which most of us feel, is that in questions affecting the Excise Revenue of the Government, the officials are not in earnest in effecting any reform even in the matter of the protection of children. One has only to recall the way in which the resolution of this House, passed in the last session, in connection with the goal of the Excise Policy of the Bombay Government, has been treated by the Hon. Minister for Excise. We are told that he once more wants to have the opinion of this House upon the identical questions, ignoring entirely what this House deliberately decided only a few months ago. Government say that they want another year or two to prepare a Bill restricting juvenile smoking, drinking and betting, which on the simplest calculations, will contain about a dozen sections. May I know why all this time is needed to prepare a Bill on the simple basis of the amendment proposed by the Hon. Member for Labour in Bombay? Where there is a will, there is a way, and this adage is amply illustrated by the recent efforts of Government to secure an early passage of the Statistics Bill through its important stages before this House. What labour, attention, earnestness, have been bestowed upon the Statistics Bill? And why is that? Because Government feel that that Bill is absolutely needed in the interest of Labour. If Government could feel with equal earnestess, that the time has come to put a stop to the growth of these vices amongst the juvenile section of the Indian Community, I have no doubt that they can prepare and pass the Bill through all the stages within the next few months. Government will have great difficulty in persuading the Opposition to believe that they are in earnest in matters affecting their Excise Revenue. This is really an urgent matter.

SPREADING VICES.

One has only to look about oneself to find out how rapidly this vice of gambling and betting is spreading amongst the race. To take only one instance, the G. I. P. Railway has recently started a Race special for third class passengers from Bombay to Poona. Was it not enough that this pernicious vice was up to now only confined to second and first class passengers? Why is it necessary to lure, into its ruinous attractions, the poorer classes of Bombay from their haunts in Parel and Naspada. It is a curious circumstance that when the Pilgrims' Committee recommends a larger use of third class carriages at the time of Jatra and pilgrimages it is told that the rolling stock is insufficient and that the Railways are not in a position to manufacture more carriages, but when it is a question of encouraging this huge gambling that goes on on the Race Course, the Railway Companies find no difficulty in turning out up-to-date and well-appointed carriages, with modern conveniences, not often to be seen in long distance trains, for the use of the poor victims lured out of their haunts in Bombay. Government must co-operate with the people in putting a stop to this vice of betting and gambling, which is ruining thousands of citizens in Bombay and outside. I cannot understand the easy indifference with which Government say that for drafting a Bill of a simple character, they want about a couple of years. Government have under them trained law Officials, and I have no doubt that if they put their shoulders to the wheel, they would be able to turn out in a few months a well-drafted and well-conceived Bill, lucid in language and perfect in accuracy. We are told that we are creating a deadlock by our conduct to-day, but it is for Government to relieve this deadlock without much difficulty. I shall make an offer to the Hon. the Leader of the House, which, I hope, he will see the reason of adopting. If Government to-day will undertake and declare that in the July/August session of the next year they will themselves (not through a private member) bring forward a Bill on the basis of the amendment moved by the Hon. Member, Mr. Bole, and if they further undertake to see that the Government of India's sanction for such a Bill is promptly obtained, we will see that this deadlock is relieved on the present occasion. We do not care whether what we want to secure is obtained by way of amendments to the present Act, or by way of a separate Bill drafted by Government. If our object can be better served by Government being induced to put forward a well drafted Bill securing the point which Mr. Bole's amendments cover, we shall have no objection to give Government some time. But they must declare in the course of this debate that they will do so at the earliest opportunity, that is, in July/August session. I have made this offer and I shall await the answer of the Hon. the Leader of the House to my proposal.

## CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following:—

| | 30th June 1924. | 31st July 1924 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on | | |
| In District Treasuries | 3,93,13 | 2,80,61 |
| With the Imperial Bank of India | 22,00,65 | 32,18,07 |
| Total | 25,03,78 | 34,98,68 |
| Balance on | 31st Aug. 1924 | 30 Sept. 1924 |
| In District Treasuries | 2,71,72 | 2,80,96 |
| With the Imperial Bank of India | 32,05,89 | 25,27,58 |
| Total | 34,77,61 | 28,08,54 |


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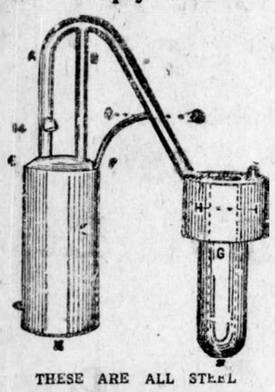

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## CALCUTTA LETTER

### COL. CRAWFORD'S SELF-IMPORTANCE.

### AGITATION OVER FAKIR'S BURIAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17

The death and burial of a Fakir in the new market are being exploited by a familiar class of people for the worst political purposes. In a certain passage near the meat stalls of the Municipal market, a *fakir* believed by the Mahomedan vendors to be a saint and wonder worker, had sat for fifteen years pledged to a vow of silence and not breaking it even to ask for food. The worship of this man as a saint is easily comprehensible to people in the East, Hindu or Mahomedan. The holy man died at his accustomed spot on Tuesday, and the Mahomedan vendors in the new market were determined that his remains should rest just where he had sat and brooded for so long. The Deputy Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation were unwilling that the burial should take place so near the food stalls, and the precedent was certainly not desirable. But there were crowds, there was excitement, there was the demand and the determination that the *fakir* should be buried where he died. In the old days, the matter would have been easily settled by appeal to the arbitrament of the police, but the Swarai Corporation rather than call in the police to disperse an excited and devotional crowd by the force of violence, gave the permission for burial. It was natural that the negotiations and the decision took time under the circumstances, and the remains lay meanwhile exposed and probably decomposing. It was unfortunate but also unavoidable. Now the episode of the burial is over, and a protest and agitation are being engineered against the Municipal authorities. There has been smouldering opposition in the European circles against the Corporation and the distinctly Swarajist personnel of its executive staff. The burial of the *fakir* has furnished a handle, and we are now promised indignant protests and wild agitation. It will be wiser for the protesters to address themselves purely to the merits of the subject, instead of attempting to traduce the nationalism of the present Corporation. It will be wiser still for them to emulate the silence of the dead *fakir* and in that silence attain wisdom.

### SATCHIDANAND'S IMPRESSIONS.

Swami Satchidanand, it is sad, is doing all in his power to outlive the picturesque reputation that he so deservedly attained at Tarkeshwar. Smarting under the disappointment which the settlement reached by the Deshbandhu and the Mohant has liberally engendered in him, the Swamiji sees everything with a clouded vision. He paid a visit to Tarkeshwar, the scene of so much of his suffering, and is horrified to behold the terrorism supposed to be practised by the Congress volunteers. He goes so far as to say that he received complaints of indecent behaviour towards women on the part of some of these volunteers. The Swamiji also refers to some serdid details of petty cash transactions, and draws, on the whole, an unsavoury picture of the aftermath of the settlement. It is not necessary to expose the hollowness of all this depressing account. The facts are well known. But the Swamiji deserves some genuine compassion from his critics. The Anglo-Indian papers are as usual hospitable to him and the Swamiji in his temper does not realise he is playing into the hands of his enemies.

### COL. CRAWFORD'S SELF-IMPORTANCE.

Col. Crawford thinks a good deal of himself as a member of the Assembly. Of all the Europeans in Calcutta who pose as politicians and leaders, none suffers more from the amiable weakness of megalomania than this gallant Colonel. His first experiences of the Assembly were too great in importance to be suffered in silence. Their lessons had to be imparted to the world at large and a number of men actually gathered to hear him speak. If proof were needed of his lack of proper equipment for participation in the Assembly, Col. Crawford supplied it in abundance in his speech. The utterance was not distinguished by mastery of the problems on which opinion was expressed with an amazing facility. Delightful generalisation served the purpose of close analysis, and liberal dogmatising, of argument. The usual idols of Anglo-Indian philosophy were to the fore and received general worship. The debate on theLee Report disclosed to the Colonel that some Mahomedan members of the Council realised the necessity of retaining the British element in the services not only in the interests of political and educational development, but also as the only safeguard against communal friction. Col. Crawford also told his admirers that elements were at work to bring into being a Mahomedan party in the Council. The wish is father to the event, and so far as this style of invidiousness goes, Col. Crawford has proven his claim to leadership of his community. The gentleman observed that the morale of the Nationalist Party was always liable to break down. He spoke further of the need of a leader for the European element, a tacit and also graceful reference to himself as the fittest man, if not precisely as an aspirant. The speech suffered from prolixity and as a fragment of stimulation, the orator referred to Dr. Gour's Bill. The Serajganj resolution came in handy for an appeal to the gallery, and with indignation reddening on his face, the hero of many a battle-field desired the Government to be armed with the necessary powers to deal with a state of affairs that was once again a menace to the political life and peace of Bengal. The passage was cheered lustily—and when the speeches were over, and the speakers and listeners departed, there was nothing to show that the revellers of the night had any deep interest in this country or its affairs.


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### MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

There is little of interest to report about our market, which has been fairly steady since our last advices of a fortnight ago. "Lucchi Day" fell this year on Tuesday, the 7th instant, and passed off very quietly with sales of only about 4,000 to 5,000 packages.

There is still an almost complete absence of enquiry from up-country and despatches to the Cawnpore, Delhi and Agra districts have in the meantime practically ceased, owing to the floods at present prevailing in those areas.

Grey Shirtings.—During the early part of last week some transactions were negotiated in Lancashire Shirtings, but more attention seems to have been paid to Japanese makes and it is reported that some good sales have been made at cheap prices. There is at the same time a moderate enquiry in evidence for qualities of Home manufacture, but the differences between our respective markets are too great to permit of business resulting at the moment.

Grey Dhooties.—We hear of Grey Shirtings styles having been sold for shipment towards the end of the year, but enquiry is very limited and values have depreciated about 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—More interest is being shown in this section than has been experienced for some considerable time. Sales in the bazar have been fairly brisk and if the present movement of goods is sustained, we anticipate that dealers will soon enhance their offers for replacements.

Miscellaneous.—Clearances have been better but little interest is being displayed in forward contracts.

Yarns.—In so far as Home spinnings are concerned our market is devoid of interest. Japanese 40s have met with a certain amount of attention and we understand that some cheap sales have been concluded, with the result that bazar values show a tendency to decline.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bangemill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
Wilkinson's 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-3 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece.
*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

### GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—Pooja holidays have intervened since our last issue dated 30th September, throughout the interval a very firm tone has manifested itself. A brisk demand for near at hand goods, of which sellers have been scarce, has caused a rapid advance in values for all fabrics. B. Twills and Australian Cornsacks have been the chief items of interest for near deliveries and good lines in these have also been transacted for January to June and July-September respectively.

A good business in Heavy Cees has been reported for January-March and April-June at advancing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 40, for April at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39-8, for July at Rs. 37 to Rs. 42, for October at Rs. 49; Light C. Bags for November at Rs. 60, for December at Rs. 60 to Rs. 64; D. W. Flour Bags for January-March at Rs. 71, for April-June at Rs. 67; Twill Sacking 27 in.—14 ozs. 6 by 8 for February-March at Rs. 24; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 78-8, for October at Rs. 65 to Rs. 78, for November at Rs. 65 to Rs. 68, for November-December at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 70, for November-January at Rs. 64-8, for early February at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, for early May at Rs. 57-8; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 73, for October-March at Rs. 69-8, for January-April at Rs. 66-8, for early February at Rs. 72, for early August at Rs. 66; Liverpool Twills (41 by 25 hd.) for early August at Rs. 67-8 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 85, for November at Rs. 85, for November-December at Rs. 83-8 to Rs. 84.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for January-March at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 71.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 79, for October at Rs. 65 to Rs. 79, for November at Rs. 65 to Rs. 68, for November-December at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 70, for November-January at Rs. 64-8, for January-March at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 73, for October-March at Rs. 69-8, for January-April at Rs. 66-8; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for October at Rs. 2-13.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 71 to Rs. 78, for October at Rs. 71 to Rs. 81, for early November at Rs. 75 to Rs. 77, for November at Rs. 68 to Rs. 71, for November-December at Rs. 66, for early December at Rs. 72-8 to Rs. 73, for December at Rs. 66, for January-March at Rs. 65, for July-September at Rs. 56 to Rs. 57-8; Woolpacks for November at Rs. 3, for April-June at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-2; Woolpacks (42 lbs.) for November at Rs. 3-3-6 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October at Rs. 50, for January-March at Rs. 46-4 to Rs. 47; Heavy C.'s for October at Rs. 60 to Rs. 70, for October-December at Rs. 62-8, for November-December at Rs. 66 to Rs. 68, for January-March at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, for January-June at Rs. 60, for April-June at Rs. 57 to Rs. 62, for May-June at Rs. 57, for July-September at Rs. 56; A. Twills for October at Rs. 81 to Rs. 82, for January-March at Rs. 75, for March at Rs. 73-8, for April at Rs. 73-8, for April-June at Rs. 69, for May-June at Rs. 70; A. Twills (Safety Sewn) for May-June at Rs. 73-8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for November-December at Rs. 58-8; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 79, for October at Rs. 65 to Rs. 79, for November at Rs. 65 to Rs. 68, for November-December at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 70, for November-January at Rs. 64-8, for January-March at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63, for April-June at Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 63, for March-September at Rs. 57, for July-September at Rs. 54-8; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 73, for October-March at Rs. 69-8, for January-April at Rs. 66-8, for April-June at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 66, for April-September at Rs. 64-8.

Hessians—During the earlier part of the period this market ruled very steady with prices showing no material change, and shippers displayed little interest. Bazaar dealers have been keen operators throughout with a good business resulting for all positions up to September next year at a sharp advance on previous quotations.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 19-13 to Rs. 19-10, for October-December at Rs. 18-4, for November-December at Rs. 17-10 to Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 18-7 to Rs. 19-10 to Rs. 19-8, for January-March at Rs. 17-2 to Rs. 19-4, for January-June at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 18-8, for April-June at Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 18-10, for April-September at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-8.

40 in.—9 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-8 basis, for October at Rs. 19 basis.

11 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 24 to Rs. 25-4, for November at Rs. 23, for November-December at Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 24-8, for January-March at Rs. 21-6 to Rs. 23-4, for January-June at Rs. 22-4, for April-June at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 23-4, for April-September at Rs. 21 to Rs. 22, for July-September at Rs. 22.

40 in.—12 ozs. for November at Rs. 24 basis, for November-December at Rs. 24 basis.


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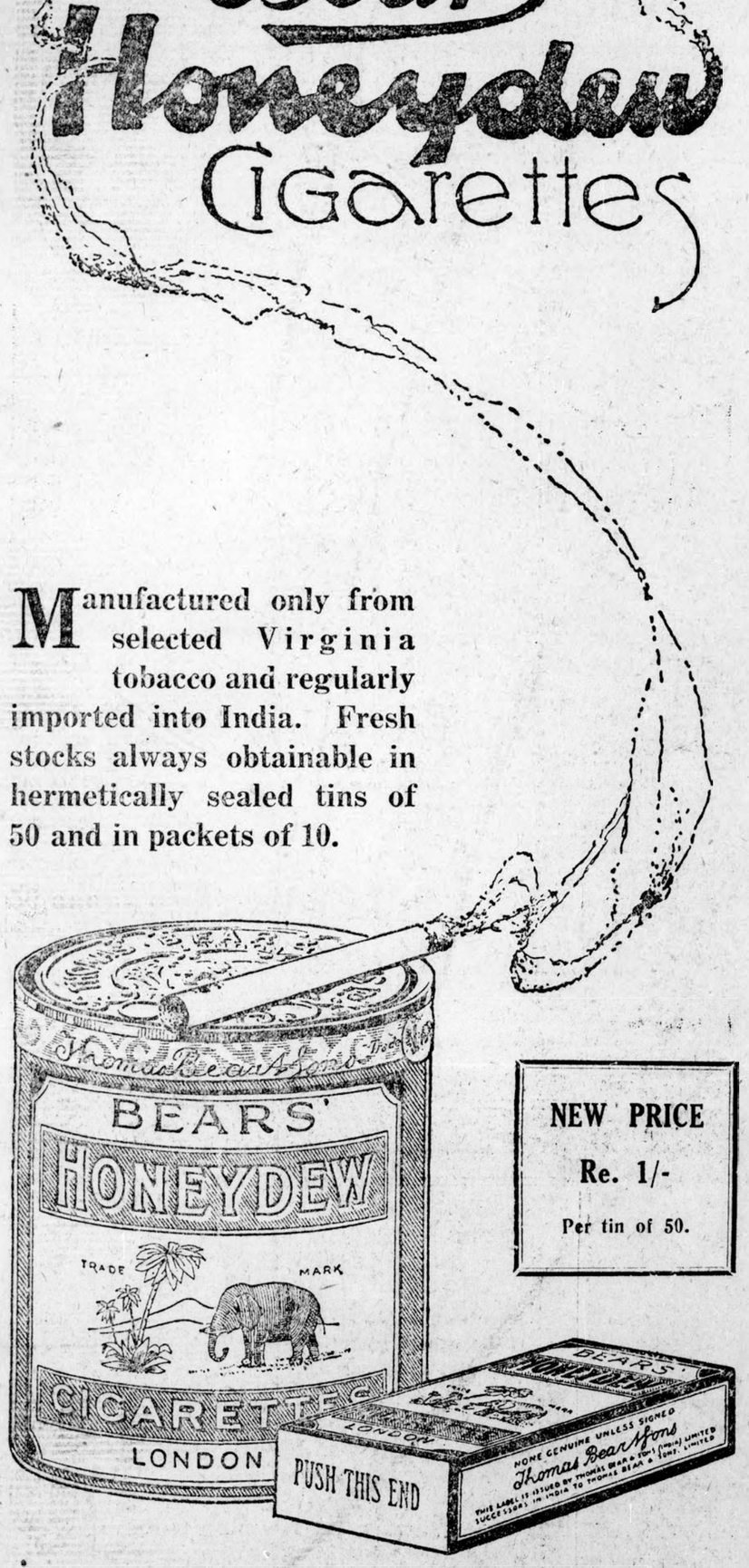


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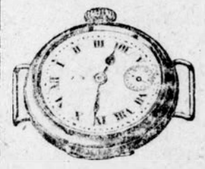

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